"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally fair and cooler.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,228. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market feverish and weak.

Wheat, 82¾; corn, 29⅝; cotton, 7 5-16.

THE LEGISLATURE—The Senate passed the Greater New York Charter bill, 39 to 9. The Anti-Cartoon bill was reported with amendments. The Lexow Anti-Trust bills passed the Assembly. Various measures pertaining to New York and Brooklyn were passed or introduced.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—A number of American pilgrims were received by the Pope yesterday, who celebrated mass and gave each of them a souvenir medal. The Ecclesiastical Court of England decided yesterday to turn over the records of the Pilgrim Fathers to this country for safe keeping. President Barrios of Guatemala has issued a decree of amnesty to political exiles.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—Yesterday was the fourth and last day of the general debate on the Dingley Tariff bill in the House. The proceedings provoked much laughter. Messrs. Talbert (Dem., S. C.,) and Clark (Dem., Mo.,) spoke against the measure, and Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) in favor of it. In the Senate the credentials of John A. Henderson as Senator from Florida were presented and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. A bill for the reorganization of the artillery of the army was also presented.—Page 4.

**Page 1.**

Fighting still continues in Crete. The Christian insurgents yesterday blew up a portion of Malaxa with dynamite, and set the town on fire. The foreign warships fired ninety shells at them, but they paid no attention to them.

Kate Lyon, an insane old woman living in Poughkeepsie, was removed to the Hudson River State Hospital March 13. The Superintendent of the Poor later found in the hovel she had occupied $248.88 in cash and a bank book calling for $3,134.

The wrongs of the sailors was the subject discussed at a mass meeting, chiefly of laboring men, at the Cooper Union. The desire was to create a public sentiment to right these wrongs and to protest against the decision in the Arayo case. Speeches were made by Samuel Gompers, Andrew Furuseth, Charles Frederick Adams, Ernest H. Crosby, and James H. Williams.

**Page 2.**

A dinner was given by the Authors' Club in honor of Richard H. Stoddard, at which C. E. Stedman spoke in warm praise of the guest of honor, and Mr. Stoddard recited a poem by himself. Other addresses were made, and several letters, in prose and verse, were read.

**Page 3.**

Fire in an apartment house at 191 Second Avenue last night caused a slight panic among the tenants.

The Central Trust Company, by means of a friendly legal suit, intends to rehabilitate the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company.

It is now stated that the Armenians killed at Tokat numbered fully 700. The Sultan has ordered the arrest of the Turkish officers and their trial by a commission.

The Dominion Parliament assembled at Ottawa yesterday. The speech from the throne indicates that much business of an important nature will be brought before it.

A new political party was launched in Lincoln, Neb., to be called "Free Silver Republicans of Nebraska." Mr. W. J. Bryan was not present at the organization meeting.

The announcement that William R. Grace and his wife and son have set aside $200,000 to found a manual training school has revived interest in the Sevilla Home, for which a large sum was left by José Sevilla.

Charles A. Gibson, the private detective indicted for giving perjured testimony in the Shrady trial for divorce, was convicted in General Sessions. Judge MacMahon, who presided, committed his employer, George Shrady, to await indictment for a like offense.

Senator Platt is not entitled to credit for suggesting Andrew D. White for the Berlin Embassy. President McKinley mentioned the matter to Mr. Platt first, Gen. Draper of Massachusetts, and Charlemagne Tower of Pennylvania are said to be in line for first-class missions.

Bernard Dunlop was taken to the Sailors' Home, having been sent here by the British Consul at Charleston. He ran away from home three years ago, when twelve years old, has seen much of the world as a common sailor, and now does not want to be sent home, as he feels able to earn his own living.

**Page 4.**

The New Jersey Legislature will adjourn sine die next Wednesday.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee talk of fixing the coal tariff at 60 cents a ton.

According to Mr. Anano, President of the new Oriental Steamship Company of Japan, San Francisco will be the Eastern terminus of the line.

Judge Kean of the Superior Court of the State of Washington has decided that over fifty persons, who have secured divorces in that State during the last three years, are bigamists.

Local Republicans appear convinced that there is no chance for the Police bill. Mr. Lauterbach expressed discouragement, and also some perplexity as to how he can carry out the Governor's ideas as to the Raines law amendments.

The commission of business men appointed by President Patterson of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention has assembled in Washington. It is instructed to impress upon the Fifty-fifth Congress the necessity for prompt revision of the financial and currency systems of the country.

**Page 5.**

It is announced that a new athletic club is to be established in this city, with Robert Fitzsimmons at its head.

"Tom" A. Marshall of Keithsburg, Ill., was the winner of the Grand American Handicap at Elkwood Park, N. J., yesterday. He made a clean score of 25 birds. Dr. Carver and Henry Koegle killed as many birds, but in each case one fell dead out of bounds.

**Page 7.**

Miss Mary French Field gave readings from the poems of her father, Eugene Field, last night at the Berkeley Lyceum.

The fiftieth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit occurred yesterday.

Mrs. H. A. Davidson of Albany lectured on the evolution of George Eliot's novel, "Romola," at the Teachers College yesterday.

The Barber Asphalt Company moved only three carts yesterday. The company may close down its works in Long Island City, where the trouble is occurring, and fill contracts from its works in Jersey City.

**Page 12.**

The last day's sale of the library of Prof. E. A. Carré took place yesterday. Many valuable books were sold.

Edward J. Ivory has sent a memorial to Secretary Sherman asking that $100,000 damages be demanded from the British Government for his recent incarceration in an English prison.

The steamship H. H. Meier, which put back into Falmouth, England, March 6 with a fire in her forehold, reached this port yesterday. She sighted two large icebergs at sea.

When Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, decided there was no case against Frank S. Noon, the complaining witness, Mrs. Pratt, tried to explain the law and convince the Judge that he was mistaken.

Col. De Lancey A. Kane was received into the Roman Catholic Church last Friday, having previously withdrawn from the Protestant Episcopal Church. The services were performed at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Auxiliary Society of the University Settlement met in the United Charities Building yesterday morning. James B. Reynolds presented some interesting facts about work among the poor of the Tenth Ward.

George H. Richmond, Jr., was tried in Special Sessions for selling D'Annunzio's book, "The Triumph of Death," at his father's store, in East Fifteenth Street, Feb. 8. Expert testimony was barred.

The Nassau Electric Company of Brooklyn, claiming to act under the right of an old agreement, attempted yesterday to use the Flatbush Avenue track of the Brooklyn Heights Company. The latter interfered, and a five-hour blockade resulted.

Assurances received by Gen. Dodge give promise that the military display at the Grant Monument dedication on April 27 will be one of the largest ever seen in this city. Capt. Frank G. Osborn has been appointed Rear Admiral of the merchant marine division.

Superintendent Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances said he would begin his attack on street obstructions in Ann and Nassau Streets. All stands will be removed, and the sidewalks extended to the stoop lines. Many complaints have been received from up town.

Mayor Strong, with members of the Board of Estimate, visited Harlem and looked over the proposed approaches to the new Third Avenue bridge. The Mayor, while favoring the west side plan, said that many questions would influence the decision of the board, probably to be reached at its meeting next week.

The suit of Philip Stromberg against Carrie Rubenstein, to recover the value of an engagement ring, after the woman had jilted him, was decided against plaintiff by Justice McAdam, who held that an adult man could not enforce a contract against a woman who pleaded infancy in defense.

The Rapid Transit Board adopted two important resolutions. One instructed the counsel to draft a bill to give the commission power to advertise for contracts, and begin work before the consents of property owners are obtained. The other provides for the drafting of plans for an extension of the road under Broadway to the Battery. Mr. Trask reported to the board that the consent of nearly half the property owners on Broadway, below Vesey, had been obtained.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
The United Service.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendar.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 3.
Railroads.—Page 11.

## COLORADO AGAINST HANGING.

**Passage of a Bill to Abolish Capital Punishment.**

DENVER, Col., March 25.—The Eleventh General Assembly has declared there shall be no more capital punishment in the State of Colorado.

Representative Engley's bill, which passed the House some time ago, to the surprise of nearly every one, passed the Senate on third reading this afternoon, and to-morrow will be laid before the Governor for his signature.

## HENRY GEORGE FOR MAYOR.

**He Is Said to be the Purroy Candidate for the Greater New York.**

ALBANY, March 25.—The discussion of the Greater New York and the possibilities that Democrats will elect the first Mayor have brought out the name of Henry George as the candidate of the Purroy or Home-Rule Democrats.

It is said that a considerable movement has been developed by the followers of Henry D. Purroy to bring Mr. George forward. It is also said that this was contemplated weeks ago when a few Democrats casts their votes for Mr. George as the candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Purroy was here this week, and spent several hours at the Capitol. He took occasion to meet the men who had supported Mr. George, and had a protracted talk with Senator Coffey, who, with Senator Guy, had voted for him.

## HUSBAND 16, WIFE 15.

**Dr. McQuiston's Son Marries Miss Ella M. Reed of Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25.—The youngest husband and wife in Cleveland live in the South End. The husband is Henry McQuiston, Jr. He is sixteen years old. Mrs. McQuiston was Miss Ella M. Reed, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Reed. She is fifteen years old. They have been married since Tuesday.

Young McQuiston is the son of Dr. Henry McQuiston. Miss Reed, until a few days ago, was a pupil of the South High School. McQuiston has been attending the preparatory school at Oberlin. They fell deeply in love with each other. After consultation between Mrs. Reed and Dr. McQuiston, it was thought best to allow the children to marry.

Last Tuesday the party of four went to New Castle, Penn., where a license was taken out. Then the party went to the Hotel Pierce, where, in the parlor, the Rev. T. W. Winter tied the knot that made the boy and girl husband and wife. Young Mr. and Mrs. McQuiston then came back to Cleveland. The youthful husband is living with his father and the bride with her mother.

## INSANE PAUPER WITH $3,382.

**Discovery Made in the Hovel Where Kate Lyon Lived.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 25.—Kate Lyon, sixty years old and unmarried, was committed to the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane March 13. She lived in abject poverty on the outskirts of the city, and often suffered from hunger and cold.

In removing her few belongings the Superintendent of the Poor found $248.88 poked away in tin cans and in nooks and corners about the house. Besides the cash, he found a bank book calling for $3,134. This bank book recalls the biggest robbery in the history of Poughkeepsie.

In October, 1869, burglars stole $10,000 in bonds and money from the office of the Dutchess Mutual Insurance Company in this city. The bank book found in the old woman's home is a duplicate of one stolen on that night. In those days Kate Lyon was a trained nurse, whose services were always in demand, and her bank book was in deposit with the company.

She became insane twelve years ago, and this is the fourth time she has been sent to the asylum. Three times she escaped by violating her parole. She was lost track of until her pitiable condition and her violent insanity attracted attention. No one can be found now who is in any way related to her, and Judge Barnard will be asked to-morrow to appoint a committee to take charge of her estate.

**Delaware and Hudson Canal.**

RONDOUT, N. Y., March 25.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal will be opened for navigation from this city to Honesdale, Penn., on Monday, April 5. The rates for freight for coal from Honesdale to Rondout will be 75 cents per ton, which is the same rate as last year.

**A Bill Against Egg-Throwing.**

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 25.—The House to-day passed the bill providing punishment for egg throwing and other interruptions at public speakings. Six silver Democrats were the only ones to vote against the bill.

## THE CHARTER BILL PASSED

### Exciting Scene in the Senate During the Final Struggle over the Greater New York Act.

### ONE REPUBLICAN VOTES NO.

**Cantor, the Democratic Leader, After Making a Hard Fight Against the Measure, Votes for It—Eight Democrats in the Negative Final Vote 39 to 9.**

ALBANY, March 25.—The Senate passed the Greater New York charter to-day by a vote of 39 to 9. The final action was accompanied by a storm of protests against the consolidation even by the men who voted for it, accompanied by emphatic predictions that the Republican majority was building up a Democratic municipality of dangerous proportions. Many Senators declared that they were opposed to the charter; that they did not know what it contained; that they had not read it, and that they did not believe in it on general principles; and yet because the Republican Party had declared for it, they would throw aside all their scruples and support it.

Senator Malby of St. Lawrence County made one of the most violent demonstrations against the charter that have been made on the floor of either house. He spoke from a political standpoint. The city, he said, which was being created would be hopelessly Democratic, and he placed the size of the majority which would be rolled up in the next fifteen years at 100,000. It would eventually dictate all nominations and control all legislation. As he closed his speech, which had been delivered with all of the energy of his lungs and with all the vigor of his powerful physique, he swept his arm around the Senate Chamber and exclaimed: "I propose to take my fatal hemlock with the rest of you. I do not feel like butting my head against a stone wall, for my head would suffer, while the wall would still remain. I vote yea."

**One Republican in the Negative.**

Senator Mullin of Jefferson County, who has always been a consistent opponent of consolidation, made a brief speech, in which he said he indorsed all that Mr. Malby had said, and he voted against the charter. He was the only Republican who did so. Senator Coggeshall declared that he was taking a leap in the dark, for he had not read the charter and knew very little about it. Still he voted for it. Senator Tibbits voted for it under protest.

The Democrats were divided, and as a party did not oppose it. Three Brooklyn Democrats, Messrs. Coffey, Gallagher, and McNulty, supported it, as did Mr. Koehler of Queens County. The Democrats who voted against it were Ahearn, Featherson, Foley, Grady, Guy, Martin, McCarren, and Munzinger.

The bill was under consideration for nearly four hours. Under the leadership of Senators Cantor and Grady persistent attempts were made to amend it in important particulars. Senator Cantor, although finally voting for the bill, made a strong fight against hopeless odds in behalf of a single-headed Police Commission and against the dual legislative body. All the amendments were voted down with the regularity of machine work. After two and a half hours of this method of attack Senator Cantor advanced a novel proposition, on which he made his final stand in behalf of further consideration. He moved that the charter be referred back to the Cities Committee, with instructions to sit during the recess, after the final adjournment of the Legislature, and to perfect the charter which should be reported to the next Legislature.

**Cantor's Earnest Speech.**

In doing this Mr. Cantor made an effective speech, in which he cited the various organizations in New York which are opposed to the present charter, such as the Real Estate Exchange, Bar Association, and other bodies. He claimed that the charter was being "jammed through," and held that the logical thing to do was to take time enough for everybody to find out what was in it and give all interests concerned ample opportunity to suggest changes where changes are needed.

Senator Stranahan maintained that, inasmuch as consolidation had been before every Legislature since 1890, and had been submitted to a popular vote, it was unfair and untrue to say that the charter was being "jammed through."

To this Senator Cantor replied briefly that when it was charged that the charter was being "jammed through," it was not meant that the members of the Senate had not had opportunity to offer amendments and debate them, but that the Republican Party, as represented in the Senate, refused to give serious consideration to any amendment which might be proposed, however meritorious it might be, but followed the policy which had been laid down in advance of passing the charter, precisely as it stood, without regard to its merits or the merits of proposed changes. Mr. Cantor's motion was lost by a strict party vote, the Democrats favoring delay until the next session of the Legislature.

**Defended by Stranahan.**

Senator Stranahan made a vigorous defense of the bill and particularly of the bipartisan feature affecting the Police Department.

Under a single head, Mr. Stranahan said, the Police Department might be used to control elections as this or that Commissioner desired. The petty bickerings of the Commissioners within the board were far less to be dreaded than the participation of the police in elections.

Senator Wray said that the whole question seemed to have turned upon a question of politics. He advocated the separation of the police and election machinery. The division of the Elections Bureau from the Police Department, he said, was no experiment. It had been tried in Brooklyn and proved most satisfactory.

Senator Ford thought that the single-headed commission was a good theory, but his opinion of the practicability of the commission had changed since yesterday, and he thought the best results could be obtained through a bipartisan commission, such as had been provided for by the twelve eminent gentlemen who framed the charter.

Senator Guy said that this charter provided for a Police Commission which would be responsible to nobody, and which was liable to continual dead-lock, and must necessarily be the result of a political deal. Senator Guy attacked other features of the bill. He said it was an injustice to New York to impose upon it the burdensome debts of Brooklyn and other localities with which she was going into partnership. He claimed that under this charter Brooklyn was relieved of ten months' taxation.

**Even if Brooklyn would have to pay taxes** twice for this period, that city would be getting off cheaply by unloading its debt of ten times that of New York in comparison to the taxable property.

Senator Cantor closed the debate on the police amendment, and it was defeated by a viva voce vote.

**For a Single Legislative Body.**

Senator Cantor then took up the proposition for a single governing power instead of the two branches of the Municipal Assembly. He said that no one should be deceived into the impression that this provision was in the interest of home rule. The State Legislature was still to maintain control over every important feature of legislation. No powers were conferred upon the municipality which could not be exercised by a single body.

The amendment was, however, voted down.

Senator Grady then renewed the amendment offered by him yesterday, which provides for the trial by jury of persons accused of misdemeanors. He demanded a roll call upon this amendment, and it was defeated—35 to 13.

Senator McCarren then renewed his amendment, made yesterday, for the equalization of the salaries of the policemen of the Greater City, and the amendment was supported by Senator Gallagher in behalf of the Brooklyn police. He said that if the amendment were defeated to-day, it would be one of the first to be introduced in the Legislature of 1898. It was defeated—32 to 16.

Senator McCarren proposed the same amendment affecting the Fire Department, and this also was defeated—32 to 15.

The amendment to exempt the borough of Brooklyn from the provisions requiring the location of slaughter houses upon the water front was next offered by Senator McCarren, and defeated—35 to 14.

There being no further amendments to offer, Senator Cantor moved to recommit the charter to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to that committee to sit during the recess of the Legislature, and consider such propositions as should be offered for its amendment, and report a completed charter at the next session. This was defeated—36 to 12.

**Passed by a Vote of 39 to 9.**

The charter was then, at 3:40 o'clock, ordered to its final passage, and was passed by a vote of 39 yeas to 9 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brackett, Brown, Brush, Burns, Cantor, Chahoon, Coffey, Coggeshall, Daley, C. Davis, G. A. Davis, Ellsworth, Ford, Gallagher, Grant, Harrison, Higbie, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Koehler, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Malby, McNulty, Page, Parsons, Pavey, Raines, Seibert, Sheppard, Stewart, Stranahan, Tibbits, White, Wieman, Wilcox, and Wray.

Nays—Messrs. Ahearn, Featherson, Foley, Grady, Guy, Martin, McCarren, Mullin, and Munzinger.

Senators Sullivan of New York and Nussbaum of Albany were absent when the vote was taken.

On the roll call Senator Cantor said he was now as he always had been in favor of a Greater New York. He had labored diligently to have the charter amended in some very important features, but the Republican Party had decided that no amendment should be allowed to pass. He would, therefore, accept the best he could get, and vote for this charter, believing that it could be amended by supplemental legislation.

During the calling of the fifty names on final passage so many of the Senators saw fit to explain their votes that one hour was consumed in roll call. Senators Nussbaum and Sullivan of New York were absent.

The charter will be sent to the Mayors of the three cities at once.

**A Hearing by Mayor Strong.**

Mayor Strong will give a public hearing upon the Greater New York charter next week. He said yesterday afternoon, after the news had reached him that the Senate had passed the bill, that he would fix an early date for the hearing as soon as he received official information. "I think," said the Mayor, "that we will have the hearing next week if there is nothing to prevent. More than one day may be needed as I understand that the opposition will have speakers who will take up a full day's session."

## NEW MILLS IN ALABAMA.

**One at Birmingham and a Larger One at Cordova.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 25.—The Avondale Mills Company, which is to erect a thirty-thousand-spindle cotton factory on the outskirts of Birmingham, was incorporated to-day, and to-night the stockholders organized by selecting B. B. Comer, a wealthy grain mill man, as President. Buildings will be put up at once, and the mill will be in operation by December.

Birmingham raised $150,000, and David Trainer of Chester, Penn., and associates $250,000, to which will be added $100,000 in bonds, making the total capital $500,000.

The Indian Head Cotton Mill Company, which will erect a six-hundred-thousand-dollar mill at Cordova, Ala., began excavating for foundations to-day.

## POVERTY OF COAL MINERS.

**Assistance Asked from the General Public for Them.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25.—An address was issued to the public by the Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers at Columbus to-day, calling attention to the terrible poverty to which miners in many States have been reduced, and asking financial assistance as well as the sympathy of the general public for these people.

It is stated that in many mining towns in Pennsylvania the children of miners are actually fighting with dogs over garbage, and eating it when they get possession. This condition of the mining industry is laid upon the shoulders of the New York and Cleveland Coal Company, which is mentioned by name in the circular, its President, W. P. De Armitt, and all the Directors of the company. The committee say that the miners are determined to make a supreme effort against this condition, and ask for public support.

Samuel Gompers adds a card of approval to the foot of the circular. A strike of the miners is not called, but it is hinted at, if there is sufficient public support to warrant it.

**Manufacturing Company Started.**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 25.—The "Splendor Manufacturing Company" of New Rochelle filed a certificate of incorporation here to-day. It is to manufacture soap and scouring and cleaning materials. Its capital stock is $15,000. The company is incorporated for fifty years, with the following Directors: Hazen Morse and Harrison T. O. Dunham of New Rochelle, William H. Douglas and Isaac A. Macy of New York City, and Henry F. Crosby of Brooklyn.

## HARD FIGHTING IN CRETE

### The Town of Malaxa Blown Up by Dynamite and Its Buildings Burning.

### THE FLEETS SHELL THE REBELS

**Turks Driven from Their Strongholds by the Christian Insurgents—No Attention Paid to the Bombardment by the Warships.**

CANEA, March 25.—The fighting in the vicinity of Malaxa continued throughout the day. It was especially desperate at 8 o'clock this afternoon in the village of Tsicalaria, where the insurgents set fire to a number of Turkish houses.

The insurgents are now occupying Malaxa. The European warships shelled them this afternoon, the firing lasting about ten minutes. The insurgents, however, held their ground close to the ruins of the blockhouse from which they drove the Turkish garrison last night, and did not seem to greatly mind the bombardment.

When the Turkish troops evacuated the blockhouse, they set fire to it in order that it might not furnish a shelter to their enemies. It was, however, badly wrecked by the fire of the rebels.

**No Match for the Insurgents.**

It is evident that the Turkish troops here are no match for the insurgents. A body of troops made an attempt to-day to gain the heights above Nerck-Ouru, where the Keratidi blockhouse is situated. With this position and the one at Malaxa in their possession the insurgents would be able to completely blockade Canea from the land side.

The troops had gone only a little distance when they were attacked by insurgents, who drove them back. Later another attempt was made to reach the heights, but this, too, proved unsuccessful.

A body of insurgents made an attack upon the Turkish cordon at Halepa. The Turks had a number of mountain guns, and the fire from them prevented the insurgents from coming to close quarters. It was this alone which saved the Moslems from defeat. Montevardia and Halepa are both within range of the guns of the insurgents, who continue to shell both places.

**Dynamite at Malaxa.**

This evening a part of Malaxa was blown up with dynamite, and the rest of the town is burning. The Turkish warships in Surda Bay are bombarding the insurgents, but their fire appears to be wholly ineffective.

Malaxa is one of the towns mentioned by the foreign Admirals in their proclamation, issued on Tuesday, that must not be attacked by Greek troops or insurgents. The Admirals declared that the fortifications, which were needed to "maintain security and quiet," must not be fired upon; otherwise they would use force against the attackers. It was the disobedience of the insurgents to this proclamation that led the foreign warships to bombard them. These vessels fired ninety shells, three of which fell within the fort.

**The Turks Flee for Their Lives.**

After the place had been evacuated by its garrison, which numbered sixty-four men, the troops scattered in any direction that led to the coast in order to escape from their pursuers. One of them reached Nerok-Ouru, and eighteen managed to make their way to Suda. The others have not been heard from, and it is supposed that they were killed.

The Mussulmans here, and they comprise almost the entire population, are in a state of great excitement. They fear that the insurgents, elated by their capture and destruction of Malaxa, will attack Keratidi.

**Highlanders in Candia.**

A force of 500 Highlanders was landed at Candia to-day, and their appearance in the city caused the most intense excitement. The populace was evidently ignorant of their coming until they were in the town. The Turkish troops were also at a loss to account for their presence, and apparently thought that they were about to be attacked. The Turkish officers had much difficulty in preventing their men from firing on the British troops. The garrison troops rushed to the shore from all directions, loading their rifles as they ran and uttering threats against the British. The latter remained perfectly cool, and eventually the irritation was calmed.

All danger, however, is not over. The Turkish troops do not appear to grasp the fact that the presence of the foreigners is practically the only thing that saves them from annihilation. Swarms of Turkish soldiers, armed to the teeth, are parading about the streets, giving voice to their fierce hatred of all infidels. The slightest spark may at any moment produce a fatal outbreak. It would be a queer commentary on the Turkish gratitude to find the Moslems and their Christian allies engaged in a bloody religious feud, and it would further complicate the situation.

A number of Italian troops have also arrived at Candia.

**AN APPEAL TO THE FOREIGNERS.**

**The Admirals Issue a General Order to the International Forces.**

CANEA, March 25.—The foreign Admirals to-day issued a general order to the international reinforcements, exhorting them to set an example to the Cretans, whom the powers have charged them to protect from the horrors of a civil war.

The order concludes: "The enterprise we are embarked upon will be difficult and often painful. We rely upon you to defend the interests of humanity and the honor of our flag."

**Blockade Runners Captured.**

CANEA, March 25.—The Austrian cruiser Satellit has arrived in Suda Bay, having in custody a Greek steamer with sixty volunteers on board and a Greek sailing vessel laden with ammunition intended for the Cretan insurgents. These vessels were captured by the Satellit while they were attempting to run the blockade.

**A Girl Frightened to Death.**

CHICAGO, March 25.—Elizabeth Paulson, sixteen years old, of 120 Quincy Street, died at her home to-day from hysteria. She had been left alone in the house, and on retiring did not notice that a long cloak was hanging at the head of the bed. During the night she awoke, and was scared by seeing what she supposed to be a man standing at the head of the bed. By the time assistance reached her, she was almost in a faint. The Coroner was notified this morning of the girl's death.

## GOLD PRODUCERS CONVENTION.

**To be Called by the Committee of Denver Chamber of Commerce.**

DENVER, Col., March 25.—The Chamber of Commerce to-night indorsed the suggestion of Louis R. Ehrich of New York, recently made to its President, regarding the advisability of holding a National Convention of gold producers the coming Summer in some convenient city in the West.

A committee was appointed to call the convention and make all necessary preparations.

## TRAIN JUMPS THE TRACK.

**Several Persons Injured on the Chateaugay Railway.**

ALBANY, March 25.—The passenger train on the Chateaugay Railway leaving Plattsburg at 7:30 o'clock this morning went down an embankment near Lyon Mountain. A number of passengers and train hands were injured, but none fatally.

The breaking of a flange on a car loaded with brick caused the accident. Baggage car, passenger coach, and smoker were wrecked. The locomotive seemed to be but slightly damaged.

## TO START A SUGAR INDUSTRY.

**The Object of John E. Searles's Visit to Colorado.**

TRINIDAD, Col., March 25.—John E. Searles, Secretary and Treasurer of the Sugar Trust, who is in Colorado, has been consulting with men of wealth concerning the beet sugar industry. He will inspect large tracts of land in this vicinity with a view to putting them under irrigating canals and planting an immense acreage in sugar beets, establishing a sugar-beet plant at this place.

The undertaking will involve an investment of about $4,000,000, and will establish an important industry. The proposed canal will be about 100 miles long.

## ATTACHED AN EXPRESS TRAIN

**A Chicago Constable Held It Until a Debt Was Paid.**

CHICAGO, March 25.—An east-bound passenger train on the Wabash Railroad was detained at the Polk Street depot ten minutes this afternoon by Constable W. A. Zingrath, who had an attachment writ for $186 in favor of Mizener Brothers, tailors, against W. N. Mitchell, a former engineer in the employ of the Wabash Road.

The Constable perched upon the engine and refused to let the train move until his demands had been satisfied. The Constable was induced to relinquish his position, however, and take possession of a baggage car. A settlement was soon effected.

## A BARON, BUT A POLICEMAN.

**Von Muegge on the Washington Force to Gain an Inheritance.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Baron von Muegge has secured a position on the Capitol police force. While a naval cadet in Hanover he fought a duel and wounded Count Westenhagen. He fled, and his mother, the Baroness, in making her will devised her 700,000 marks to go to charity unless the son creditably served ten years under a City Government, preferably on the police force.

He fought the case, but was beaten, and came to America to comply with the provisions. He has served nine years, and hopes to complete the tenth as an officer upon the Capitol police force. He was once appointed a policeman of the Big Four Road on the recommendation of Mr. McKinley in order to help the young man on his way to fortune.

## FOR EXPORT BOUNTIES.

**Philadelphia Clergymen Follow the President up for His Opinion.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Five Philadelphia clergymen called on President McKinley this morning, and asked him to give his views on the plan advocated by David Lubin of California to relieve the burdens of the farmers by granting an export bounty on the staples of life.

The members of the committee were the Rev. W. Ward Willis, the Rev. A. Lincoln Moore, the Rev. W. G. Cambear, the Rev. C. S. McClellan, and the Rev. J. Leonard Levy. They presented to Mr. McKinley a paper, stating that on Thanksgiving Day, 1895, this proposition was submitted to Gov. McKinley at Cleveland, Ohio, by Mr. Lubin; that Mr. McKinley then expressed the opinion that the matter was of sufficient importance to warrant further investigation. They now asked for an expression of his conclusion touching this important subject.

They said that it was the purpose of many of the clergymen represented to deliver addressed on the subject, but before entering upon this active public work they deemed it expedient to inform the President of their proposed plan, as his answer would influence the character of the addresses, the first series of which were to be delivered in Philadelphia April 11.

The President said he knew of the affair, and told his secretary to call his attention to the request of the committee before April 11, the date named in the paper.

## THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen generally over the central valleys and on the Atlantic and fallen over the plateau region and at Central Rocky Mountain stations. It is decidedly warmer from Texas northward over the Dakotas and slightly cooler in the Middle Atlantic States; elsewhere the temperature has remained about stationary.

Generally fair weather will prevail from the central valleys eastward to the Atlantic coast. It will be cooler along the Atlantic coast from New England to North Carolina and warmer in the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1896. | 1897. | TIMES. 1897 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 A. M. | 24 | 38 | 39 |
| 6 A. M. | 24 | 35 | 38 |
| 9 A. M. | 28 | 37 | 41 |
| 12 M. | 34 | 39 | 43 |
| 4 P. M. | 38 | 39 | 43 |
| 6 P. M. | 38 | 37 | 41 |
| 9 P. M. | 36 | 35 | 39 |
| 12 P. M. | 38 | 35 | 37 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 40⅛ |
| Weather Bureau | 37 |
| Corresponding date 1896 | 32 |
| Corresponding date for last 20 years | 40 |

## WRONGS OF THE SAILORS

### Mass Meeting at Cooper Union to Create a Public Sentiment to Right Them.

### AN APPEAL FOR HUMANITY.

**The Hall Filled Chiefly with Laboring Men—Congress Asked to Pass Senate Bill No. 95—Speeches by Samuel Gompers, Andrew Furuseth, Charles Frederick Adams, and Others.**

A mass meeting was held in the large hall of the Cooper Union last evening under the auspices of the Central Labor Unions of New York and Brooklyn, and the Social Reform Club, to tell the story of the wrongs of the sailor in the merchant marine of the United States, and to endeavor to create a public sentiment that will demand and secure the righting of those wrongs.

The meeting was one of protest against the decision of the Supreme Court in the Arayo case. The hall was well filled, the majority of the men present apparently being of the laboring classes, who showed a keen interest in the points made by the speaker, and were unstinting with their applause.

There was no attempt at decorations, unless twelve sailors from the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, with banner and flags, who occupied the front platform seats, could be regarded as such. Speeches were made by Samuel Gompers, Andrew Furuseth, Charles Frederick Adams, Ernest H. Crosby, and James H. Williams, and resolutions were adopted reciting the evil condition of the American sailor, and appealing to Congress to pass Senate Bill No. 95, as being a satisfactory substitute for the seamen's bill adopted by the House in the last Congress. Henry George, who had promised to speak, was too ill to leave his house. A telegraphic message of greeting and sympathy from a similar meeting in progress at Chicago was read. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was chosen Chairman, and made the opening address.

**SPEECH OF SAMUEL GOMPERS.**

**The Decision of the Supreme Court in the Arayo Case Condemned.**

Mr. Gompers said the meeting was called in an endeavor to secure for the American seaman some of the rights of American citizenship, some of the rights the Declaration of Independence says belong to every man. It was called because of an event in the history of this country that should make the foolish as well as the wise halt and consider.

Some time ago a few seamen, shipping from one of the Western ports, having signed an agreement, finding their work irksome and their treatment inhuman, after the ship had come into a port of safety determined to quit their employment, and did so. Under what were called the processes of law they were arrested, imprisoned until their ship was ready to sail, and were then shanghaied aboard. When they refused to work they were tried and cast into prison.

The case was appealed, and finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States, whose opinion has now been handed down. And it was to this decision the speaker referred when he spoke of an event that should make men halt and consider.

**Criticism a Duty.**

He knew, he said, that it has become unpopular, even dangerous, to pass even a fair criticism upon the United States Supreme Court. But no one is beyond the pale of criticism. Has it come to pass, he asked, that the creatures of the people are greater than their creators?

"When these Judges err," continued the speaker, "or when we believe they err, it is not only our right, but our duty to criticise. And if we find that they have interpreted the law rightfully, then it is our duty to see that the law is changed."

Mr. Gompers asserted that the decision of the Supreme Court in this Arayo case was based on law passed in 1790, and upon decisions rendered prior to the Magna Charta. The court took as a basis authorities founded on the barbarity of conquest; it cited none since the adoption of the thirteenth amendment. He quoted from the majority and minority opinions of the court, criticising the one and lauding the other. He asserted that the United States maritime law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, is much more severe than that of any other civilized Nation on the globe, and that slavery exists wherever any form of property in human beings is recognized. He said the opinion of the minority of the court seems like the addresses of men in the Continental Congress, like the living, breathing spirit of Patrick Henry or the clarion voice of Garrison or Phillips. The seaman has been the slave of commercialism for years. And now he asks for better food, a better forecastle, and better wages.

Mr. Gompers introduced Andrew Furuseth as the next speaker.

**SPEECH OF ANDREW FURUSETH.**

**History of Sailors' Rights Under Old and New Laws.**

Andrew Furuseth said he would go back a little, that his hearers might understand what this decision of the Supreme Court on sailors' rights meant. The oldest recorded law about the sea was the Consulato de Mara, which provided no imprisonment for sailors leaving vessels. Later laws had a provision that when seamen left a vessel and any harm resulted they must pay the damage if they had the wherewithal. It was not until 1550, in the declining days of the Hanseatic League, that seamen became chattels. Before that they had to have some courage and to be of pure blood.

What was the condition of the sailors now? One answer was found in the arrival of the Oakes here the other day with six men dead and twelve for the hospital with scurvy.

The English commission which investigated scurvy had laid down as a maxim that when a seaman dies of scurvy somebody is as directly responsible for his death as if his throat had been cut. [Applause.] Judge Hoffman of California had declared that for scurvy at sea there is absolutely no excuse.

The American merchant marine in 1894 carried 8½ per cent. of the commerce of the world, and reported thirty-six cases of scurvy. The English marine carried 67½ per cent. of the world's commerce and reported sixty cases. The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service of this coun-

try had put in his official report that American vessels have gone back to the scale and kind of food in use a hundred years ago. The contract scale is 50 per cent. worse than that of Sing Sing Prison. [Cheers and hisses.] It is 40 per cent. worse than that of Denmark, 35 per cent. below Germany's, 25 per cent. below France's. As for the legal scale of England, it was beyond all comparison with ours. The so-called English scale is not that enacted by the English people through their Parliament for their sailors. It is the scale forced on the English sailor by the masters and adopted by our merchant marine.

**Reference to the Oakes Case.**

There were other reasons for scurvy, the speaker said. Again referring to the Oakes case, he said:

"I know Capt. Reed. I have watched his vessel for years, and I never yet knew her to make a voyage in which her sailors were not fed on belaying pin soup." [Laughter and applause.]

Section 4,596, Revised Statutes of the United States, the speaker said, provides imprisonment for from one month to twelve months for the seaman who quits his vessel or refuses to go in her after signing.

Section 4,598 provides that the Master of a vessel may obtain a warrant from a Magistrate and have the seaman who leaves a vessel or refuses to go upon it committed to jail and kept there until the vessel is ready to sail.

Section 4,599 provides that a Master can forcibly take a seaman who has left his vessel and carry him back without warrant or other process of law.

Section 4,601 provides that whoever hides a sailor who has left his vessel after signing is subject to heavy punishment.

**Laws Which Should Be Abolished.**

These are the laws, Mr. Furuseth said, that the present movement is intended to abolish. These are the laws Senator Frye had prevented the abolition of. [Hisses.]

Having some fears of the result of the efforts to abolish these laws, those who were fighting for the rights of seamen had gone to the courts, because the arrests under those laws were steadily going on, thirty of them having been made in Philadelphia in one year. As they read the thirteenth amendment they did not believe involuntary servitude could be continued. They had among them men who were with Farragut, who fought in Hampton Roads, who helped to make the thirteenth amendment possible. They hoped that that amendment would be used to save them from enforced servitude. One man, who had been a soldier for the Union and who is now in a California soldiers' home, had said he believed he would not have fought so hard and would not have taken the wound he got if he had known that because he was a soldier and fought and as a citizen had signed to go to sea, this amendment would not be allowed to protect him.

The demand of the seamen was that the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the Union shall apply to all the people of the Union or to none. [Great Cheering and applause.]

They had no doubt of success in the Supreme Court; there was not an attorney in San Francisco who did not believe they would win the case. They believed and hoped that involuntary servitude for seamen would be abolished by the courts. They had been disappointed.

They had intended to continue the battle so that if seamen could not be made free as others, at least no other workingmen would ever know what it was to be dragged back by their masters to be put in irons or be forced to hide to save themselves from fetters. No man who had known what that was would or could forget it. It was a horrible thing, a shameful thing for a man to feel that he was no longer the owner of his own body, could no longer control his own movements. It was a mean, a miserable, a wretched feeling, one which made a man shun the the eye of his fellow, avoid touching another man's hand.

He wanted all his fellow-workmen, the speaker said, to profit by the fate of the seamen, so that they would never know that feeling, and would make themselves so safe that involuntary servitude would never be imposed upon them as it is upon the sailor. [Applause and cheers.]

**Mr. Adams's Address.**

Charles Frederick Adams, who followed Mr. Furnseth, caused some laughter by addressing his auditors as "Fellow-Anarchists" and by accusing the Chairman and Justice Harlan of having stolen the speech he intended and wanted to deliver. He referred to the supposed danger of criticising the Supreme Court—"that palladium of our liberties, but not of the sailor's liberties"—and then criticised the court most severely.

"In that little band of the arbiters of the destinies of the United States," said he, "there is occasionally found one Judge to raise his voice against the technicalities and quibbles of the law, and show that it is possible to be an eminent jurist without losing the heart-beats of an American citizen."

He dwelt at length upon and ridiculed the language of the court in the Arayo case, and told his auditors that if they allowed the sailor to remain the victim of the Judges, they would be dastards and unworthy the name of American citizens.

Henry Weissman, at the request of the Chairman, read the resolutions, and moved their adoption. This action was taken later.

## ERNEST H. CROSBY'S SPEECH.

**Courts and Constitutions for Property Against Liberty.**

Ernest H. Crosby said the meeting was an encouraging sign of the interest of the community in the rights and interests of seamen. It was time for the world to know that the seaman is a human being, and that his fellow-citizens and fellow-workingmen recognize his humanity. It was encouraging to find that the seamen had the active support of powerful organizations like the Central Labor Union of New York and Brooklyn, standing to testify for their brothers who follow the sea. It was a new evidence of the brotherhood of labor. [Applause.] It was for brotherhood and liberty—the two greatest ideas the human intellect is capable of grasping. [Cheers and applause.]

The special thought to which he asked attention was the tendency of the courts in the construction of Federal and State Constitutions to strengthen the bulwarks about property, while lessening the protection of liberty. He did not favor assailing the courts or their motives, but the trend appeared to him to be unmistakable. Justice Story had spoken of the Constitution as the "Palladium of American liberties." Hamilton, with finer appreciation of it, described it as the protector of liberty and property. The tendency had been steadily to make it more and more the protector of property, less and less the protector of liberty. [Applause.]

**For the Benefit of Property.**

Decisions of State and Federal courts, constructions of State and Federal Constitutions, were for the benefit of the landlords, the factory owners, and the owners of incomes exceeding $4,000 a year. But as to personal liberty, the courts, he said, do not see the Constitutions the same way. There was the case of Debs. The section about life, liberty, and property was quoted in his behalf, but it did not seem to work both ways. [Laughter and applause.] He was accused of offenses which would have been crimes or misdemeanors and the Constitution required that he could be proceeded against only by due process of law, which every lawyer understands to be trial by jury. Yet, it had been held that he could be arrested by injunction and deprived of his liberty at the will of a single Judge under contempt proceedings.

In this case of the seamen the courts held that the American Constitution does not protect the American sailor. [Cheers and applause.]

Here Mr. Crosby read from the dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan the argument that when a man is held in servitude against his will it is involuntary servitude, and said that clinched the whole matter, that no sophistries or precedents could overcome it.

**Change Public Sentiment.**

The tendency to stand for property and against liberty was not the fault of the courts or the lawyers. It was the reflection of a wrong public sentiment. [Applause.] It was the duty and purpose of meetings like this to change that sentiment. The Carpenter of Nazareth had taught sounder political economy than most of the latter-day reasoners, and His doctrine was that the life and value of a man did not consist in or depend on the abundance of his property. [Cheers.] He taught that a man's a man for a' that. [Cheers and applause.] Public sentiment must be brought up to that standard—to realization of the truth that one human soul is worth all the gold in the world.

The Turkish bonds in the pockets of English and German money lenders had prevented interference in behalf of the Armenians and brought interference against the Cretans.

"The man with bonds in his pocket," the speaker declared, "is considered before the man with bonds upon his hands and feet."

James H. Williams, Secretary of the Atlantic Coast Branch Seamen's Union, was the last speaker. He analyzed the contract between master and seaman, and was bitter in his denunciation of Capt. Reed of the Oakes and the owners of that vessel, his attacks upon them being constantly applauded.

Before the meeting closed Mr. Gompers stated that the Chaplains of the United States men-of-war Texas and Vermont had been on the stage earlier in the evening, and before they were compelled to leave had asked that the meeting be assured of their cordial sympathy and co-operation.

## THE RESOLUTIONS.

**The Hardships of the American Sailor—An Appeal to Congress.**

The following are the resolutions adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, The seamen sailing under the American flag are suffering from evil conditions, which have entirely or largely disappeared from the merchant marine of other civilized nations;

Whereas, Seamen on American vessels are obliged to eat unwholesome and insufficient food, to occupy small and unsanitary forecastles, and to sail in unseaworthy ships at the risk of their lives and against their will, for fear of imprisonment for breach of civil contract, though Justice Harlan has declared such penalty to be a form of "involuntary servitude" and unconstitutional; and,

Whereas, Through the unlawful and corrupt combinations of "crimps" and other land sharks in American ports, the seamen are compelled to sign away, before they are earned, a large percentage of their wages to "original creditors," in order to obtain employment; and,

Whereas, In American vessels seamen are subject to corporal and other "cruel and unusual punishment" at the hands of brutal and irresponsible ship's officers; and,

Whereas, Certain bills for the alleviation of these conditions were passed by the House of Representatives in the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, which bills, had they been permitted to become law, would have served greatly to improve the condition of our seamen and merchant marine, and to restore the lost prestige of the United States as a maritime Nation; and,

Whereas, The Senate Committee on Commerce, in the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, through its Chairman, Mr. Frye of Maine, instead of reporting the bills as passed by the House of Representatives, reported substitutes, which, if enacted, would not only have denied the desired reforms, but would also have served to intensify and extend existing evils and to revive others equally reprehensible and long since abolished by law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled, declare that in our opinion, as in that of Justice Harlan, the arrest and imprisonment of seamen for breach of civil contract and compulsory service upon ships is "involuntary servitude" and a violation of the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States; that it is an unnecessary, unjust, and entirely unwarrantable discrimination against a worthy and useful class of citizens, and as such is repellant to our national sense of liberty and equality, degrading to the seamen, and dangerous to the safety of our institutions; and, further

Resolved, That we strongly condemn the action of Senator Frye and the Senate Committee on Commerce in the late Congress, and petition the Congress now in session to give prompt consideration and early enactment to Senate bill No. 95, introduced by Senator White, as being a satisfactory substitute for the seamen's bills adopted by the House of Representatives in the last Congress; and, further

Resolved, That we commend all friendly action of our Representatives in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and particularly the endeavors of Congressmen Payne and McCormick to secure better navigation laws; and, finally,

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senators and Congressmen of our State, and that the press of New York and vicinity be requested to publish the same in full.

# OPPOSING THE HAVEMEYERS.

**Claus Doscher to Erect an Independent Sugar Refinery in Long Island City.**

A new sugar refinery is to be started which, to a certain extent, will affect the Sugar Trust.

The refinery is to be started by Claus Doscher, former President of the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery Company, which is now in the Sugar Trust, and who is also a large stockholder in the American Sugar Refinery Company, and President of the North Side Bank of Brooklyn, E. D., and is also connected with a number of financial enterprises in Brooklyn. Mr. Doscher has had the plan under consideration for some time past, having bought the property five years ago.

About four weeks ago, it is said, Mr. Doscher approached B. H. Howells, the molasses dealer and agent for Millhauser & Yonkers, sugar refiners, and asked him to act as his agent. The matter did not come to a climax until Tuesday, when Mr. Doscher informed Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, the President of the American Sugar Refining Company, that he was going to start a refinery of his own. Mr. Havemeyer, it is said, congratulated Mr. Doscher upon the proposed enterprise and wished him all possible success.

The next day Henry Doscher, a son of Mr. Doscher, who was employed as manager of the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery, it is said, was suspended by Mr. Havemeyer. He held a five years' contract, which expires in 1898. No reason was given for the suspension. Yesterday John Doscher, another son, who was superintendent in the same house, it is also said, was discharged. This was followed by Charles Doscher, another son, employed as chemist; Herman Doscher, a brother of Mr. Doscher, who was in charge of the shipping department, and a nephew. None of the latter had contracts.

On Tuesday Chief Engineer Louis G. Engle, who saw what was coming, tendered his resignation. Several others who were at the head of the different departments resigned so that they could go with the new concern.

Mr. Doscher, when seen at his home, 142 Ross Street, Brooklyn, E. D., last evening, said it was not a fight, or at least hoped it was not, but he said that if it came to a fight, he would keep it up, just as he did about twenty years ago, when he fought the Havemeyers, who said they would drive him out of business.

The proposed refinery will be erected upon a piece of ground of about three acres in Long Island City, on Newtown Creek. It will also have a frontage on the East River. The site was formerly occupied by the Export Lumber Company.

The refinery will have a capacity of 3,000 barrels a day. Fully 500 men will be employed. The cost will be at least $2,000,000.

Work, he said, would begin about April 1. It will take about one year to complete it.

**Henry F. Gillig Ill.**

Henry F. Gillig, founder of the American Exchange in Europe, is dangerously ill at his sister's house, at New Dorp, Staten Island. He is suffering from nervous prostration, brought on by grip and overwork, complicated with blood poisoning. His doctor regards his condition as critical.

# YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1 A. M.—1,361 Broadway; Victor Martine; damage, $100.

3 A. M.—128 Park Row; C. Connelly; no damage.

12:45 A. M.—266 Avenue A; Mary Conklin; damage, $50.

12:50 P. M.—51 Mott Street; John O'Rourke; damage, $10.

2:40 P. M.—325 East Ninety-first Street; stable; Edward Thorpe; damage, $50.

2:45 P. M.—320 East Fifty-fourth Street; chimney; no damage.

6:30 P. M.—610 Second Avenue; Henrietta Ruoisky; damage, trifling.

6:39 P. M.—98 Avenue A; Alfred Gregger; damage, $15.

7 P. M.—103 Sullivan Street; occupant unknown; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—56 Centre Street; James Dietro; damage, $150.

8:10 P. M.—415 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Frank Schmidt; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—437 East Tenth Street; Albert Litts; damage, $15.

9:15 P. M.—887 Canal Street; Joseph Illig; damage slight.

9:30 P. M.—103 Second Avenue; Charles Phillip; damage, $2,500.

10:15 P. M.—408 West Twenty-fifth Street; Lena Kuhn; damage trifling.

# MR. STODDARD'S MANY HOSTS

## A Dinner at Which Men Prominent in Literature Did Him Honor.

## MR. STEDMAN'S WARM PRAISE.

**A Poem Read by Mr. Stoddard—Addresses by ex-Judge Howland and Others—Letters from Well-Known Writers in Prose and Verse.**

The atmosphere at the dinner given by the Authors' Club to Richard Henry Stoddard at the Savoy last evening was charged with sympathy. Every one present was intimate with the guest of honor, at least in his poetry. Almost every one present was a personal friend of his, and many had received from him both encouragement and advancement in their profession. Most of the speeches expressed not only admiration for Mr. Stoddard as a poet, but also affection for him as a companion.

He received the honors which were done him thoughtfully, with his eyes lowered, but Mrs. Stoddard, who heard the speaking from a box, was perceptibly touched, and when the assembly cheered Edmund Clarence Stedman's warm tribute to the poet, she bowed her head upon the balcony.

Most of the distinguished men of letters who live in New York were present, and many from a distance. Edmund Clarence Stedman presided. At the principal table were Richard Watson Gilder, C. M. Dickinson, L. Hutton, F. R. Stockton, O. G. Kiliani, C. G. Whiting, Parke Godwin, L. Stoddard, C. P. Daly, G. H. Putnam, and F. H. Williams.

**Some of the Guests.**

Among those at the tables upon the floor were H. Marquand, Dr. William G. Thompson, Theodore H. Mead, E. W. Coggeshall, Samuel Keyser, Samuel Elliott, William T. Bulkeley, J. J. Smith, Walter McDougall, H. E. Gregory, Henry E. Abbey, F. H. Stoddard.

Others were Oscar S. Straus, R. R. Bowker, F. W. Halsey, R. C. Alexander, R. E. A. Doer, Lloyd Bryce, F. H. Scott, C. C. Buel, T. F. Clarke, D. D. Telford, W. A. Stiles, H. E. Rood, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, J. W. Champney, T. Moran, Francis Bellamy, C. G. D. Roberts, Henry Holt, W. W. Appleton, J. M. Stoddart, W. D. McCracken, D. G. Thompson, J. Henry Harper, Brayton S. Ives, J. H. Morse, Thomas Nelson Page, E. R. A. Seligman, Col. G. E. Waring, Jr., W. C. Brownell, A. St. Gaudens, R. N. Johnson, Gen. D. B. Sickels, Bronson Howard, R. Bridges, and C. D. Gibson.

The head table was set off with knots of crimson ribbon and flowers arranged in three baskets. Before Mr. Stedman was a basket of orchids, and upon the mantle were massed Jacqueminot roses, against which his white hair and flowing beard showed as he rose to propose the health of the guest.

A flash-light photograph of the dinner party had been taken, and Mr. Stedman began his speech before the mist of magnesium smoke had cleared away.

## MR. STEDMAN'S ADDRESS.

**A Warm Tribute to the Guest of the Evening.**

"The shades of night are falling fast," said Mr. Stedman, whereat every one laughed.

"The members of the Authors' Club," he went on, "are closely associated to-night with many other citizens in a sentiment felt by one and all—that of attachment and reverence for the chief guest of the evening. He has our common pride in his fame. He has what is, I think, of even more value to him, our entire affection.

"To-night's gathering is, indeed, exceptional, being in public honor of an American author—of 'one of our own'—who is not booked for a foreign mission, nor leaving the country, nor returning, nor doing anything more unusual than to perform his stint of work, and to sing any song that comes to him—as he tells us:

"'Not because he wooes it long
"'But because it suits its will,
"'Tired at last of being still.'

"Our homage is rendered, with love and enthusiasm, for his service to 'mere literature'—for his devotion throughout half a century to the joy and toil of his profession, in which he has so fought the fight and kept the faith of a workingman of letters. It is rendered to the most distinguished poet of his country and generation still remaining and still in full voice. It is rendered to the comrade—to the man who, with his modesty and fortitude and the absence of self-seeking—with the quips and quirks that cover his gravest moods, with his attachment for the city which has given him that which Lamb so loved, 'the sweet security of Streets'—it is rendered, I say, to the man who best preserves for us, in his living presence, the traditions of all that an English-speaking poet and bookfellow should be to constitute a satisfying type.

"It was in the order or things, and no cause for blame, that, after this town passed from the provincial stage, wherein she proved so long, as De Quincey said of Oxford Street, a stony-hearted mother to her bookmen and poets that she had few posts for them and little of a market. Even her colleges had not the means, if they had the will, to utilize their talents and acquirements. We do owe to the great New York newspapers and magazines, and now and then to the traditional liking of Uncle Sam for his bookish offspring, that some of them did not fall by the way, even in that arid time succeeding the civil war, when so many of us had to learn that letters were foregone not only inter arma, but for a long while afterward. Those were the days when English went untaught, and when publishers were more afraid of poetry than they now are of verse. Yet here is one who was able to live through it all, and now sees a changed condition, to the evolution of which he contributed his full share."

**The Poet's Growth.**

Mr. Stedman told the story of the guest's youth, his "shifting and drifting through all sorts of sordid occupations," his labors at the blacksmith's forge, finally his establishment by his own efforts in the world of letters.

"Of Mr. Stoddard," continued the Chairman, "it may be said that there have been few important literary names and enterprises, North or South, but he has 'been of the company.' If he found friends in youth, he has abundantly repaid his debt in helpful counsel to his juniors—among whom I am one of the eldest and most grateful. Yes, it is thirty-seven years since I showed my first early work to him and he took me to a publisher. Just as I found him then, I find him any evening now, in the same chair, in the same corner of the study, 'under the evening lamp.' We still talk of the same themes; his jests are as frequent as ever, but the black hair is silvered and the active movements are less alert. I then had never known a mind so stored with bookish lore, so intimate with the lives of rare poets gone by, yet to what it then possessed he, with his wonderful memory, has been adding ever since."

**A Life to Be Envied.**

"I am moved to say," concluded Mr. Stedman, "very much as I wrote on his seventieth birthday, that our poet's laborious and nobly independent life, with all its lights and shadows, has been one to be envied. There is much in completeness—its rainbow has not been dissevered—it is a perfect arc. As I know him, it has been the absolute realization of his young desire, the unhasting, unresting life of a poet and student, beyond that of any other writer among us. Its compensations have been greater than those of ease and wealth. Even now he would not change it, though at an age when one might well have others stay his hands. He had the happiness to win in youth the one woman he loved, with the power of whose singular and forceful genius his own is inseparably allied. [Mrs. Stoddard wept.] These wedded poets have been blessed in their children, in the exquisite memory of the dead, in the success and loyalty of the living. His comrades have been such as he pictured to his hope in youth—poets, scholars, artists of the beautiful, with whom he has 'warmed both hands before the fire of life.'

"None of them has been a more patient worker or more loved his work. To it he has given his years, whether waxing or waning; he has surrendered for it the strength of his right hand; he has yielded the light of his eyes, and complains not, nor need he, for so were Milton and Maeonides. What tears this final devotion may have caused to flow come from other eyes than his own. And so, with gratulation void of all regrets, let us drink to the continued years, service, happiness of our strong and tender-hearted elder comrade, our white-haired minstrel, Richard Henry Stoddard.

At the end of his speech Mr. Stedman introduced the guest of the evening, who read a poem.

## A CURTAIN CALL.

**The Poem Which Was Recited by Mr. Stoddard.**

The poem recited by Mr. Stoddard, and entitled "A Curtain Call," is as follows:

Gentlemen: If I have any right
To come before you here to-night
It is conferred on me by you.
And more for what I tried to do
Than anything that I have done.
A start, perhaps, a race not won!
But 'tis not wholly lost, I see,
For you, at least, believe in me.
Comrades, nay, fellows, let me say
Since life at most is but a play,
And we are players, one and all,
And this is but a curtain call,
If I were merely player here,
And this assumption of his part,
I might pretend to drop a tear
And lay my hand upon my heart
And say I could not speak, because
I felt so deeply your applause!
I cannot do this, if I would;
I can but thank you, as I should,
And take the honors you bestow—
A largess, not a lawful claim;
My share thereof is small, I know,
But from your hands to-night is fame—
A precious crown in these pert days
Of purchased or of self-made bays!
You give it—I receive it, then,
Though rather for your sake than mine,
A long and honorable line
Is yours—the Peerage of the Pen,
Founded when this old world was young,
And need was to preserve for men
(Lost else) what had been said and sung,
Tales our forgotten fathers told,
Dimly remembered from of old,
Sonorous canticles and prayers,
Service of elder gods than theirs
Which they knew not: the epic strain
Wherein dead peoples lived again!
A long, unbroken line is ours;
It has outlived whole lines of kings,
Seen mighty empires rise and fall,
And nations pass away like flowers—
Ruin and darkness cover all!
Nothing withstands the stress and strain,
The endless ebb and flow of things,
The rush of Time's resistless wings!
Nothing? One thing, and not in vain,
One thing remains: Letters remain!
Your art and mine, yours more than mine.
Good fellows of the lettered line,
To whom I owe this Curtain Call,
I thank you all, I greet you all.
Noblesse oblige! But while I may,
Another word, my last, may be:
When this life-play of mine is ended,
And the black curtain has descended,
Think kindly as you can of me,
And say, for you may truly say,
"This dead player, living, loved his part,
And made it noble as he could,
Not for his own poor personal good,
But for the glory of his art!"

R. H. STODDARD.

March 25, 1897.

## H. E. HOWLAND'S SPEECH.

**He Gives Some Anecdotes of the Poet.**

Mr. Stedman, as Chairman, introduced the speakers and first called on ex-Judge H. E. Howland, who said that in speaking in such a gathering of literary men he felt like a graduate of Harvard, who was at a class banquet where it was expected that some one should speak for the university. When no one responded to the call, a little pale-faced man, with white hair, arose and said that he belonged to the class, but was one of its most obscure members.

He could not, however, let his class go without some mention, and he would read a poem of his own entitled "The Little Pewee." [Laughter.]

He told a story of how Mr. Stoddard opened a tomato can to illustrate the intense ardor with which he opens a subject. Mr. Stoddard, he said, went into the closet to open the can, and soon his wife heard him talking vigorously. "What are you doing there, Mr. Stoddard?" she asked. "Opening a tomato can," he said. "What with?" asked his wife. "With a knife," replied Mr. Stoddard; "did you think I was opening it with my teeth?" "No," she said, "but from your language I thought that you were opening it with prayer."

He spoke of Mr. Stoddard's generosity and ready assistance to all who claimed his aid or sympathy, and closed with a tribute to Mrs. Stoddard, whom he compared with Poe, as a poet, and with Charlotte Brontë, as a novelist.

## LETTERS AND POEMS.

**Testimonials in Prose and Verse from Friends.**

Parke Godwin, who was the next speaker, spoke in praise of the early poets and writers, men like Fitz-Greene Halleck and Washington Irving, whom he had known personally.

"Are you now producing men like them?" he asked. "If you are, trot 'em out."

Certain of the authors present stirred in their chairs and looked uncomfortable. With an adjuration to his hearers to pray for men of genius, Mr. Godwin concluded.

The letters of regret were read by Ripley Hitchcock.

**A Letter in Poetry.**

James Whitcomb Riley wrote in verse as follows, entitled "To Richard Henry Stoddard":

O princely poet! kingly heir
Of gifts divinely sent—
Your own—nor envy anywhere,
Nor voice of discontent.

Though, of ourselves, all poor are we,
And frail and weak of wing,
Your heights is ours—your ecstasy,
Your glory, where you sing.

Most favored of the gods and great
In gifts beyond our store,
We covet not your rich estate,
But prize our own the more.

The gods give as but gods may do;
We count our riches thus—
They gave their richest gifts to you,
And then gave you to us.

**Edith M. Thomas's Poem.**

Edith M. Thomas also wrote in poetry:

O, most revered of all the singing throng,
Yet hasten not, although our evening star
To fields of heaven beyond the twilight bars;
But with thy voice and presence sooth us long.
Loved and revered—but eldest? Nay, 'twere wrong
To greet thee so—thou younger than we are!
Let age be counted ours, because more far
Our birth, thine nearer the live source of song.
The flight of youth thyself hast marked and sung;
'Tis the world's youth is gone and its large dream;
They are not ours; and finished is the tale
Of great inheritors. Thou lingerest young,
A link between us and that youth supreme
For whom in Hampstead mute hath grown the nightingale.

**From Daudet.**

Daudet wrote: "Alphonse Daudet, sincerely touched by the kind invitation, regrets that it is not in his power to be present at the dinner in honor of Mr. Richard H. Stoddard, but the truth is, Paris is too far from the Authors' Club of New York. Thanks for having thought of the youngest honorary member, who is terribly old all the same.

"Paris, 8 March, 1897."

**A Letter from Maartens.**

Maarten Maartens said:

"I want, with all my heart, to send a few friendly words to my brother authors in America—to send my tribute of respect and good wishes to the veteran poet they are going to honor; I want to put my heart into the message so that it shall sound true. But I see the black words stiffening on the cold, gray paper; how dead they will look over yonder under the calm light of a half-amused smile. The world is not sentimental nowadays. I have no wish to be out of the fashion. But I want you to believe me when I say that I have deeply appreciated the attitude of literary America toward my works; that no event of my career has caused me greater pleasure than my nomination as honorary member of your club; that my fellow-members and the cause they represent possess my every feeling of good fellowship and good will. I remain, sincerely yours."

**Hall Caine's Tribute.**

Hall Caine wrote: "American authors do right to pay this tribute. They may well be proud of one who, through so many years, has given proof of his fidelity to the highest traditions of the profession of letters. To entertain Richard Henry Stoddard is to shake hands with the days of Edgar Allan Poe, and to link the distinguished past of American literature with the no less distinguished present. As English authors we may properly claim the privilege of joining with you in this tribute. Your guest is no stranger in our country.

"We know him for a poet of true feeling and great charm. He belongs to the profession of English literature, as well as to the company of American authors. Ours is a great calling and I think we are in loyalty bound to say so when occasion requires. It knits together in a bond more strong and intimate than any treaty made by statesmen the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family. Therefore, in paying tribute to your distinguished guest, you are paying tribute to the noblest and most powerful calling that man can follow in this world. Heartily I wish him well. Show him that he has honor, love, and troops of friends."

**Some Other Testmonials.**

Don G. Mitchell (Ik. Marvel) wrote:

"There's no one of you—so near by and knowing him so much better—who would or could give a heartier greeting to Mr. R. H. Stoddard; nor is there one of you who has a truer relish for the charming ways in which that favorite poet can twist our good mother English into resonant shapes of verse. I pray you to tell him so, and that only the weakness of age—quickened by this wintry March—keeps me from putting in an 'Ad sum.' at the roll call of your guests."

Edmund Gosse's letter was as follows: "I rejoice at the honor thus so gracefully done. America, in my judgment, does well to be proud of Stoddard—true singer, true lover of intellectual beauty, true inheritor of the great spirits of the past. Please find a moment on that gay and auspicious evening to give him my affectionate respects. And tell him that on the 25th of March, at the very moment at which you sit down to dinner, the Omar Khayyam Club in London (of which I am the President) will be doing the same, and that one of our pleasant duties will be to drink the health of Richard Henry Stoddard over our Persian cups.

W. D. Howells wrote: "I will ask you to pledge him on my behalf, in a bumper of the best wine flowing at the feast, and give him my love, and my wishes for every good he cares to have. No man honors or values him more, or has greater reason to thank him for such joy as remains in the heart and mind from noble verse, than I who have the misfortune not to join you in hailing him at first hand. But you will translate me into better terms than my poor meaning and will duly greet him for me."

A. Conan Doyle said: "In spirit I shall certainly be there, for Mr. Stoddard's name is honored here as in America, and I should have been proud in joining to do him honor. May the occasion be worthy of its object."

**Mr. Sharp's Appreciation.**

William Sharp wrote a long appreciation of Mr. Stoddard. He said, among other things: "Circumstances have much to do with the influence and fame of a poet in these days when talent is so infinitely more widespread than formerly, and it is almost certain that not even the imperious genius of Robert Burns would obtain for him now the recognition which he obtained in his own day; that is to say, it would be difficult for him to reach to the common heart of his countrymen with the swift and immediate appeal which was possible in the epoch wherein he flourished.

"We must remember this when we estimate the work of a lyric poet like Richard Henry Stoddard. Had he been an American contemporary of Burns, with his genius such as it is, there can surely be no question as to the place he would have now held in that literature which is neither English nor American, but the great Anglo-Celtic literature of our common race."

Letters were also read from R. Garnett, A. R. Macdonough, John Bigelow, Edward Everett Hale, W. F. Linton, George F. Hoar, Austin Dobson, and G. W. Smalley.

A telegram was received from William Winter, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the dinner, and Dr. Edward Eggleston telegraphed from Indiana, congratulating Mr. Stoddard, and sending "700 miles of regrets."

## THE CLOSING SPEECHES.

**Short Talks by Laurence Hutton, F. R. Stockton, and Others.**

Laurence Hutton, referring to his death masks, said that the speakers of the evening had been performing for Mr. Stoddard the pleasant task of making a death mask of him while he was still living. He told of how he first met Mr. Stoddard, by going to the Century Club on an invitation which, he learned fourteen years later, was not intended for him, but for Joe Hatton, and had got in his box by mistake.

Lorrimer Stoddard was called on, but merely said: "I can only say one thing: I thank you."

Richard Watson Gilder made a short talk, and read extracts from several of Mr. Stoddard's poems.

Frank R. Stockton said that he paid 45 cents for his first view of Mr. Stoddard—and then failed to see him. He bought an omelette and a lot of beer at Pfaff's, but Stoddard did not come to that favorite literary bohemia of the day. He met Stoddard afterward, and "was endeared to him because he listened to some of my stories. I loved him later," he added, "for better reasons."

F. Hopkinson Smith referred to the Americanism of Mr. Stoddard, and said that it was the only time in his memory in which an American writer had been so honored by the members of his guild.

George H. Putnam spoke from the point of view of the publisher. He was glad of an opportunity to pay his respects to Mr. Stoddard, because, as a publisher, he was seldom called upon to pay a poet anything else.

Among the other speakers were Thomas Nelson Page of Harper's, Prof. Charles G. Roberts, formerly of Canada, and Charles G. Whiting of The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

# N. Y. YACHT CLUB MEETING.

**Resolution Protesting Against Building a Pier at Newport.**

The second general meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held in the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, last night. Vice Commodore L. C. Ledyard presided. Some amendments to the racing rules, one to govern the passing and rounding of marks and another governing manoeuvring at the start, which were referred to the Regatta Committee at the last meeting, were brought up again, and did not pass.

Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry called the attention of the members of the club to a plan which the citizens of Newport have on hand, which, if carried out, will spoil Newport Harbor. A park is being made on the land facing Lime Rock, and it is proposed to build a stone pier 600 feet long, which will extend nearly to the harbor line. It is also proposed to run a sewer under this pier, which will empty into the harbor. Some years ago the Government spent $15,000 dredging the harbor and improving the channel. This pier will undo all the good this dredging did.

A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the proper authorities at Newport, with the view of securing the abandonment of the pier building plan, or to obtain some modification of it.

The committee appointed was ex-Commodore Gerry, George L. Rives, and Stephen Peabody.

An amendment to the constitution was carried reducing the House Committee from five to three members.

The following new members were elected: A. Hart McKee, Frederick L. M. Masury, Josiah M. Lasell, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Temple Bowdoin, Robert Bacon, Harry S. Thompson, William H. Osgood, William H. Fletcher, and Alfred R. Whitney, Jr.

# LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, March 25.—The building occupied by Richot's restaurant and McDonald & Labelle's dry goods stores was damaged by fire this morning. Loss, $60,000.

BEAVER, Penn., March 25.—A fire this morning threatened to destroy the entire business portion of the city. Loss about $50,000. The J. M. Buchanan block is entirely demolished, and adjoining buildings suffered.

PEABODY, Mass., March 25.—The Summer residence of Francis Appleton, on the shore of Sauntaug Lake, near Lynnfield, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning, with its contents of valuable furnishings. The house was unoccupied. The loss is $10,000, partially insured.

# MARINE INTELLIGFNCE

**Miniature Almanac—This Day.**

A. M.
Sun rises.5:53|Sun sets.6:19|Moon rises.2:31

**High Water—This Day.**

| A. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Hook..1:35 | Gov. Is'd..2:12 | H. Gate..4:01 |
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| S. Hook..2:36 | Gov. Is'd..3:12 | H. Gate..5:01 |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 26.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Altai, Jamaica | 10.00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Caspian, Cape Colony and Natal | ..... | 5:00 P. M. |
| Colorado, Bruns'k | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Lampasas, Nassau | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athos, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Cayes | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Campania, Queenst'n | 10:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| City of Birmingham, Savannah | ..... | 5:00 P. M. |
| Creole, New Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Curacao, Maracaibo | ..... | 1:00 P. M. |
| El Norte, New Orl'ns | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Hekla, Norway | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Irrawaddy, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago | 12:00 M. | ..... |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| La Champ'ne, Havre | 2:00 A. M. | 5:00 P. M. |
| Leona, Galveston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Mississippi, London | ..... | 9:00 A. M. |
| Palatia, Hamburg | ..... | 1:00 P. M. |
| Pretoria, Leeward and Windw'd Is'ds. | 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Seguranca, Mexico and Cuba | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Seminole, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Veendam, Rotterdam | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Finance, Colon | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Habana, Havana | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Iroquois, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| La Grande Duchesse, Savannah | ..... | 5:00 P. M. |
| Trave, Bremen | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Trinidad, Bermuda | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

Supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

**Incoming Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 26.

Britannic, Liverpool, March 17.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 13.
Marsala, Hamburg, March 9.
Menemsha, Swansea, March 12.
Mississippi, London, March 11.
Prins Wilhelm II., Port au Prince, March 20.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 23.
State of California, Glasgow, March 14.
St. Enoch, Rotterdam, March 4.
Stuttgart, Bremen, March 13.
Taormina, Havre, March 8.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

Clive, Gibraltar, March 11.
Curacao, St. Thomas, March 19.
La Touraine, Havre, March 20.
New York, Southampton, March 20.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 20.

SUNDAY, MARCH 28.

Bellaura, St. Lucia, March 20.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, March 25.
Michigan, London, March 16.

MONDAY, MARCH 29.

Anchoria, Glasgow, March 18.
Buffon, St. Lucia, March 21.
Caracas, La Guayra, March 23.
Yumuri, Havana, March 25.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, March 16.
Bovic, Liverpool, March 20.
Concho, Galveston, March 24.
H

# WAS NOT PLATT'S CHOICE

## Andrew D. White's Name Was Not Suggested to the President by the Senator.

## DRAPER AND TOWER IN LINE.

**One Likely to Get the Turkish Mission, While the Other Goes to Italy or Austria — Former Officeholders Not Specially Wanted.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Some depression has been discovered among the resurrected officeholders who are applicants for appointment at the announcement that has come from the White House that former occupation of an office would not be regarded as a superior argument for reappointment as a rule, although some of the ex-officeholders are inclined to believe that it applies to every one but the man who is serenely confident that his papers render him invincible.

As the old officeholder is strong in the matter of preparing papers and enlisting backers, and the President is aware of the fact, there appears to be reason for looking for new nominations, rather than the renewal of old ones.

The report about the offer of the Embassy to Berlin to Mr. Andrew D. White seems to bear the light very well. Some of the mistaken friends of Senator Platt are inclined to give him the credit of making the suggestion to the President. As a matter of fact, Platt did not think of it until told by the President of the offer that had been made.

The Pennsylvania Republicans, who have not yet received anything very good, are commenting upon the way in which Mr. Platt works. He was not for White, nor was he against him. Instead of fighting the nomination, as it is believed Quay and Penrose will, he accepts that news as he has everything else this session, philosophically, and will make the best of it.

Already the friends of Charlemagne Tower of Pennsylvania are providing for him outside of the Embassy at Berlin, which he did not get. He is willing to go to Italy or to Austria. Gen. Draper of Massachusetts is almost assured of the Turkish mission. Possibly he may be allowed to select his Secretary of Legation. All the other Ambassadors will have something to say about these offices. Gen. Draper is believed to be averse to the appointment of so young and inexperienced a man as Chandler Hale, as it is desirable to have a competent man in an office in which he may be compelled to take the head at any moment. It ought not to be regarded as an argument in the case, but some of the opponents of Mr. Hale may be unconsciously injuring his chances by repeating the story that the Senator's son was so injured not long ago in an accident that it was necessary to trepan him to save his life.

### GIVING IT POLITICAL COLOR.

**Washington Gossips Make Capital Out of a Social Event.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Civil Service Commissioner William G. Rice entertained at dinner, on Tuesday night, the members of the Cabinet, the Secretary to the President, John Addison Porter, and John R. Procter and John B. Harlow, Civil Service Commissioners. The civil service debate at the Capitol has provoked some idle conjecture as to the object in inviting the Cabinet to dinner, and it has been explained that the dinner was arranged to give opportunity to talk over appointments, with a view of having personal assurances that the Commission will be supported in the execution of the civil service law.

It therefore makes the social event a little less interesting than it might otherwise have been to learn that Mr. Rice invited his guests the 8th and 9th of March, a fortnight before the Senate debate occurred. Secretary Gage, who is a candid and earnest civil service reformer, accepted the invitation on the 10th of March, the others within the following two or three days. The object was wholly a social one, to bring about a better acquaintance between the Commissioners and the members of the Cabinet, with whom they are constantly in correspondence on official matters.

It is possible that literature, art, and science were not the only topics of conversation, and that now and then between the courses a word or two about the civil service law and system came in by way of variety.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT PLACES.

**Many Applications for Appointment as Collectors and Appraisers.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following applications for positions under the Treasury Department were made public this morning:

Auditor for War Department—J. C. Twitchell, Meriden, Conn.

Coiner in Mint at New Orleans—Waddy Thompson of New Orleans.

Assayer in Mint at Charlotte, N. C.—C. H. Miller of Charlotte, N. C.

Collectors of Customs—I. M. Burton of Kymulga, Ala., at Mobile, Ala.; B. Coffey, of Pearson, Ga., at St. Mary's, Ga.; J. H. Deveaux of Savannah, Ga., at Savannah; Ewald Owen of Indianapolis, Ind. at Indianapolis; W. D. Kelley of Muskegon, Mich., at Grand Haven, Mich.; E. V. Cobb of Drayton, N. D., at Pembina, N. D.; S. D. Siemmons of Newcastle, Penn., at Erie, Penn.; L. S. Hough of Media, Penn., at Philadelphia; Thomas Lee of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia; W. H. Linton of Brownsville, Texas, at Brownsville; W. W. Lanning and L. B. Kauffman, both of Columbus, Ohio, to be Surveyor of Customs at Columbus.

Naval Officers—S. J. Watts of Abbeville, La., at New Orleans; T. J. Edwards of Marksville, La., at New Orleans; George Morrison of Baltimore, Md., at Baltimore; A. E. Twitchell of Gorham, N. H., at Boston; W. H. Sloane of New York, at New York.

Appraisers of Customs—Joseph Badenock, T. S. Albright, and J. A. Criswell of Chicago, at Chicago; Robert Simpson of Cleveland, at Cleveland, Ohio; J. E. Ruth of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia; L. B. Carhart of Peekskill, N. Y., to be Assistant Appraiser of Customs, at New York; J. A. Thompson of Boston, to be Examiner of Drugs, at Boston; J. A. Doty of New York and W. T. Cunningham of Philadelphia, to be General Appraiser at New York.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—G. W. Lawrence of Los Angeles, Cal., at San Francisco; G. T. Boggs of Stevensville, Mon., at Helena; C. H. Milversted of Anaconda, Mon., at Helena; Richard Lackey of Helena, Mon., at Helena; Albert Nielson of New York, at New York; John Davis of Maxwell City, N. M., at Santa Fé; W. R. Morrill of Deming, N. M., at Santa Fé.

### HAMLIN ANXIOUS TO RETIRE.

**He Will Not Remain Longer Than April 15.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There is no likelihood that any change in the positions of Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury will be made before April 1, and probably not until later in that month. All of the Assistant Secretaries—Wike, Curtis, and Hamlin—promptly handed in their resignations after March 4, but Secretary Gage has requested them to remain until he can look over the ground thoroughly.

Mr. Hamlin has informed Secretary Gage that he is anxious to return to Boston and resume his law practice by April 1, and in no event can he remain here longer than April 15.

### Brooklyn Capitalists Buy Ponds.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 25.—John J. Bartlett, a real estate agent of Greenport, acting for Brooklyn capitalists, has been buying up land containing the principal ponds in the towns of Southampton and Brookhaven. Altogether he has paid $73,750 for nine pieces of property. Some of the ponds and ground are included in the bill now in the Legislature, allowing the City of Brooklyn to purchase water in Suffolk County.

### FOR A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

**Free Silver Republicans of Nebraska Organize.**

LINCOLN, Neb., March 25.—A new political party was launched in Nebraska to-day. It is composed of members who have heretofore affiliated with the Republicans, but last November voted for W. J. Bryan for President on the currency question alone.

The convention which met in Lincoln this afternoon was not largely attended. Charles Wooster, a member of the lower house of the Legislature, was made Chairman. The present name, Free Silver Republicans of Nebraska, was retained. Judge D. D. Gregory of Omaha was made the Nebraska member of the National Committee, and a State organization was effected. Six Congressional district committeemen were also selected and arrangements perfected for carrying on an active campaign. Contrary to expectations, Mr. Bryan was not present.

### HUNTER STILL IN THE LEAD.

**The Second Joint Ballot for United States Senator in Kentucky.**

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 25.—The second joint ballot for United States Senator was taken at noon to-day. There was no election. There were no changes from yesterday's vote except a closing up to Davis of sound-money Democrats.

Representative Vance, an anti-Hunter Republican, made a speech declaring that St. John Boyle was the real nominee. The vote was: Hunter, 67; Blackburn, 49; Boyle, 6; Davis, 13; Stone, 1.

The Hunter managers were afraid to attempt to force another ballot, and the joint session adjourned at 12:45 P. M.

### CHICAGO GAS CONTRACTS.

**The Companies Not Satisfied with Their Treatment by the City.**

CHICAGO, March 25.—The contract made with the gas companies by Mayor Washburne expired Jan. 1, 1897. Trouble is anticipated over its renewal. Reports of threats to raise the price have reached the City Hall.

The companies say they have been slighted in the distribution of the street lighting appropriation, and talk of charging the consumer more unless the city shall give them contracts.

The companies last year charged the city $15 a lamp per annum. Consumers paid $1 to $1.25 a thousand. Each company paid into the city treasury 3½ per cent. of its gross receipts, and last year this amounted to $229,000.

### TO LICENSE MINISTERS.

**Ideas of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference.**

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—The New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference today continued its discussion of the Lloyd Marriage bill pending in the New Jersey Legislature. The result of the discussion was the adoption of a resolution favoring the licensing of ministers to perform marriage, the licenses to be given by the court on the recommendation of the ministers' ecclesiastical body.

The conference listened to reports from Presiding Elders of districts, all of which were for the most part encouraging. Addresses in behalf of various church societies and missions were made. An interesting report was presented by Chaplain Maddock on mission work in the New Jersey State Prison.

### MORE ARBITRATION DEBATE.

**Discussion of the Chilton Amendment to the Treaty.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The afternoon executive session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration of the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain.

Mr. Chilton of Texas made an elaborate speech on his amendment to the first article. He frequently was interrupted by Senators Hoar, Davis, and Gray, the questions of these Senators showing that the opponents of the amendment held that it was unneccessary for the reason that the same result was reached through the amendments made by the committee, and which have heretofore been agreed to.

Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of the amendment.

### JAPAN'S GOLD STANDARD.

**Senator Wolcott's Views of the Object of the Nation's Action.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Concerning the recent action of Japan in adopting the gold standard, Senator Wolcott, who has but recently returned from abroad, after interviews relating to the proposed international monetary conference on behalf of this Government, this afternoon said:

"The monetary situation in Japan is not only interesting, but most far-reaching, and perhaps not generally understood. The result which Japan seeks is to make permanent the depreciation of silver in relation to gold, and to preserve thereby the advantages which this depreciation naturally gives to Japanese agriculture and Japanese industries, and it is not in any sense an attempt to equalize values.

"There was a time in the history of the United States when we might have taken a step identical with that which Japan now proposes. If, during the years of our civil war, when our money was worth but 50 per cent. of the gold dollar, we had by law declared that henceforth our dollar should be of the value of 50 cents only, in gold, our legislation would have been parallel with that which Japan evidently intends. We chose to follow a different path.

"The action of Japan accords, in a measure, with that of Austria a few years since, and with the action projected by Russia, with this difference: Austria forced the permanent depreciation of its money, measured in gold, to the extent of some 16 per cent.; Russia will establish a reduction of about 33 per cent. in the value of its ruble, while Japan proposes to permanently depreciate its exchange, relative to gold, so as to lower the value of the yen to about forty-eight cents on the dollar.

"The action of Japan must not be construed as an attempt to establish and maintain a gold standard; it is simply an attempt to preserve the economic advantages which she at present enjoys because of the gold premium which exists in Japan, and this at the expense of the great commercial countries of the world, which have heretofore maintained the stability of their coinage, as well as their financial integrity. Of course, at the present price of silver, measured by gold, the result of the action of Japan would be to drive all its silver out of that country. It is premature, however, to attempt to forecast the full effect of her action in this respect.

"The course of Japan must, in my opinion, only serve to hasten some agreement between the leading commercial nations of the world, looking to a settlement of this question upon an international basis."

### Trial Trip of Torpedo Boat No. 3.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 25.—Torpedo Boat No. 3, the new acquisition of the United States Navy, recently completed at the Columbian Iron Works, left this morning on a preliminary trial trip down the bay.

### Filed Teeth Without a License.

Sidney Phillips, twenty-three years old, of 70 Lexington Avenue, was held at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for trial on the charge of practicing dentistry without a license. Phillips was employed in the dental establishment of Orlando Bradford at 514 Third Avenue. Bradford is undergoing a six years' imprisonment for counterfeiting.

Gaetamo Amato, a special agent of the New York State Dental Society, secured evidence by having his teeth filed while under the influence of gas. Phillips told Police Magistrate Deuel he was a graduate dentist, but had neglected to secure a license.

# JOSE SEVILLA'S BEQUEST

## Interest in the School Which He Wished to Found in This City Has Been Revived.

## TECHNICALITY CAUSED DELAY.

**The Value of the Stocks and Bonds Left by the Peruvian Merchant Will Soon Be Sufficient to Carry Out His Wishes.**

The announcement made in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that former Mayor William R. Grace, his wife, and his son Joseph P. Grace, had set aside $200,000 for the founding of a manual training school for women in this city, has revived interest in the proposed Sevilla Home, which would long ago have been founded by the bequest of José Sevilla had not an irregularity in the will made it impossible.

José Sevilla was a wealthy Peruvian merchant, who came to this city during the civil war and speculated in bonds and stocks. He had amassed a large fortune in his native country, where he owned large and valuable sugar estates. He had another source of income—he was one of the first importers of the peon slaves from Mexico.

This country needed gold in the early sixties, and José Sevilla had gold which he wanted to invest in stocks which would pay good dividends. He had full confidence in the United States Government and believed it could readily redeem all its pledges. It was natural, therefore, for Sevilla to bring his gold to Wall Street.

He was a resident of this city for many years, and became a naturalized citizen in 1881. It was during a visit to Lima, Peru, in December, 1886, that he was taken ill and died. He had executed several wills, two of which had been made public. One was made in this city on March 20, 1885. It provided that the residue of his estate, after certain bequests had been made to his relatives, should be created as a trust fund for the founding of a dormitory school for young girls. This amounted to $2,000,000.

By the will that was executed in Peru, however, two months later, it was provided that the endowment for the school should be the proceeds of the stocks and bonds owned by the testator in this country. The value of these was estimated at $500,000. The name of the institution was to be the Sevilla Home.

The second will was probated in Peru, and filed later in the office of the Surrogate of this country. In conformity with the laws of this State a committee of auxiliary executors was appointed by the Surrogate to take charge of the estate in this city. The members of the committee are Juan L. Dammert, José R. Espinoso, and Leopold Barrenechea.

Among those mentioned as Trustees of the proposed home were August Belmont, William R. Grace, his wife, and his son Joseph P. Grace, William Dowd, James A. Seligman, Percey R. Pyne, and Henry Budge.

When an accounting was made it was discovered that the value of stocks and bonds in the name of the deceased in this city was only $350,000. A technical question of law thus arose, and a decision of Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court held that any appropriation of the fund for the founding of a school would be illegal.

The only alternative for the committee was to receive the bonds and stocks in trust and to wait until the accumulated interest, added to the capital, is $500,000.

Mr. Grace said yesterday that he thought the value of the fund would equal that amount in about one year and a half. The desire of the testator will then be carried out. If other questions of law do not arise and cause further embarrassment.

Mr. Grace said, however, that the school he, his wife, and his son propose to found will be quite different in character from that of the proposed Sevilla Home. Grace Institute will give simply instruction in manual trades for young women, while the Sevilla Home will be, if the wish of the testator is carried out, a more elementary school for young girls, providing also a home for them.

### HUMBLE WOMAN'S GENEROSITY.

**Former Domestic Servant Gives $25,000 to a Church.**

An agreement was completed on Monday between the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and Miss Jane Jones of 335 East Eighty-fifth Street, one of its members, which transfers property valued at $25,000 to the church. It seals the gift of almost the whole of her possessions to a cause for which she has labored for years. Her own savings and those of her sister, who died with the expectation of this very gift in mind, are represented in her donation, which consists of the house in which she lives and a ten-thousand-dollar mortgage on another piece of real estate, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

The church debt is now about $30,000, and this property will probably be applied on it after Miss Jones's death. Her pastor, the Rev. Dr. Albert D. Vail, has insisted, however, that she shall be paid the net income from it during her life.

Almost all that she has ever owned has been saved from the wages paid her for domestic service.

Miss Jones was born in Wales fifty-nine years ago. When about twenty years old she came to this country with her sister Mary to seek employment. They landed here quite poor and almost friendless. Both managed to secure employment as house servants, however. Jane gained favor with her employers and rose to positions of trust. She worked as housekeeper for the Astor, Vanderbilt, and Roosevelt families, with each of which she spent years of service, and by carefully laying aside a good portion of her earnings and prudently investing the money she acquired a little fortune. Her last employment was with James Roosevelt. Twelve years ago she bought the large double four-story tenement house on East Eighty-fifth Street, in which she lived, and let out the greater part to lodgers. Her sister Mary died about three years ago and left her savings to her sister, with the express desire that they should go to the Park Avenue Church. Shortly afterward Miss Jones made a will bequeathing all her possessions to that church.

A little while ago she astonished her pastor by telling him that she wanted to be relieved of the care of her belongings, and would give the real estate to the church. He refused to accept the gift on any but the above-mentioned terms. They were agreed to, and the real estate lawyer, Townsend Wandell, drew up the deed of gift which gave the property to the church. G. B. Disbrow, a prominent real estate dealer, was deputed to manage the estate for the church.

### Report on the Grace Institute.

ALBANY, March 25.—The Grace Institute, the new benevolent institution which ex-Mayor William R. Grace is ready to bestow upon New York City for the benefit of the women of the greater metropolitan city, will be a matter of fact, so far as the Legislature is concerned. The Assembly Cities Committee will to-morrow report favorably the bill which incorporates the institute, naming William R. Grace, Lillius G. Grace, and Joseph P. Grace as incorporators.

### Mrs. Booth-Tucker to be a Citizen.

Mrs. Emma Moss Booth-Tucker, wife of Frederick Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, appeared yesterday before the Naturalization Bureau and took out her first naturalization papers. She came to this country about a year ago with her husband.

**Hood's Pills**

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### LEGAL NOTES.

SELLING ADULTERATED MILK.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has reversed a judgment of the Ninth District Court, given in favor of the defendant in a suit brought by the People of the State against Henry Koch to recover a penalty under the agricultural law, for offering adulterated milk for sale. Mr. Koch is a wholesale milk dealer, who has no office in this city, and takes his milk from the railroad depot in cans in his wagon and delivers it to his regular customers. While delivering twenty-three cans on Aug. 18 last, early in the morning, he was stopped by a Milk Inspector, and the sample taken was found by a chemist to be impure. The defendant claimed he was not committing the offense charged, because he did not deliver to any customers the can from which the samples were taken, but returned it to the dealer at the depot from whom he bought it, and was credited with the price. Presiding Justice Daly, who gives the opinion, says: "If defendant's contention be well founded, then, whenever a dealer who has impure milk on sale is detected and withdraws it before any of it is actually disposed of, he cannot be convicted. The evidence shows that the defendant was delivering the milk to regular customers, and the presumption is that such delivery was under a contract of sale; if he had not been stopped, the can in question would have been delivered, and the sale of it completed. He was taking it to his customer and offering it to him, and each step in his journey from the depot to the customer was in the course of so offering it. It was not necessary to show actual delivery to a customer, since he admitted that he was in the act of delivering when he was stopped. The fact that he subsequently returned this particular can to the party from whom he bought it does not bear upon the question in dispute, because it is not shown that he intended to submit the milk in his wagon to any examination or test before delivery. Had it been his purpose to do so, then he could not be convicted of offering the milk for sale at the time he was stopped; it is because, had he not been stopped, the milk would have been delivered to his customer that the offense against the law was completed, and his conviction should have followed."

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FLEECING EMPLOYES BY USURIOUS ADVANCES.—There appears to have been a very extensive business carried on in this city by certain persons, in loaning or advancing money at excessive rates to employes, especially of large firms and corporations, upon assignment of wages or salary to fall due. An ingenious scheme is resorted to in an attempt to evade the usury law, similar to that heretofore in use by persons loaning money at usurious interest upon mortgages on household furniture. The officers of the Postal Telegraph Company finding that their employes had been victimized to a large extent by these sharpers, directed that payment of such advances be refused, and when these persons demanded payment of salaries under assignment from employes they were driven to seek relief in the courts. James W. Dunlap recovered judgment in the Eighth District Court, in suits against John P. Downey and Charles P. Toy, to each of whom money had been loaned, and who had been interpleaded in place of the Postal Telegraph Company. The Appellate Term, Presiding Justice Daly giving the opinion, yesterday administered a strong condemnation of this method of fleecing employes. The persons engaged in the business are W. P. Dunlap, and his sons, James W. and John L. Dunlap, and a charge of $11 is made for a loan of $25 for a brief period. The controversy was whether Dunlap and his two sons were engaged in one business. That they were so engaged, either as principals or as agents for each other, or as assisting each other in business, the Presiding Justice says, admits of no doubt. The method of operating the business was that John L. would advertise to lend money to employes; they would call upon him at his residence, 301 West Twenty-first Street, in this city, where the amount of the loan was fixed and the sum to be paid for it agreed upon. In Downey's case, after he had decided to take $25, he was told to call again. The next day John L. went down where Downey was employed to make inquiries, and then told him to come with a reference. When he did so, John L. drew up papers for him to execute, one being an assignment to "James W. Dunlap, agent," of $36 of wages, and the other being an agreement to pay John L. $11 "for services and expenses in procuring the loan." The papers having been executed by Toy and Downey, John L. gave them each a paper addressed to James W. Dunlap, stating that an advance of $36 was desired, and that the applicant had executed the necessary instruments. Toy and Downey took the papers to James W., who lives on the opposite side of the street, and received from him his check upon a bank for $36, to the order of each borrower, who indorsed it. It was then cashed by James W., and the full amount, $36, handed to the borrower, who receipted for it to James W. as agent, assigning his wages for that amount. The borrower then returned to John L., according to previous understanding, and paid him the $11 theretofore agreed upon. "It is not easy to prove usury by direct testimony," the Presiding Justice says. "That a plan or scheme for evading the usury law by a form of transaction intended to cover the unlawful agreement has been resorted to by the parties is usually a matter of inference from the facts proved. It is easy to see that if the brother who advertised for, received, and investigated applications, also paid over the money upon an agreement to deduct inordinate sums for pretended charges and expenses, a simple issue would be presented as to the bona-fides of this transaction. When, therefore, an involved system is adopted without necessity, the conclusion is inevitable that it is intended to throw difficulties in the way of determining whether the parties were acting in good faith or illegally."

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COUNSEL FEES IN DIVORCE NOT RECOVERABLE AFTER WIFE'S DEATH.—In a divorce suit brought by Antonia Stein against Leo Stein, the plaintiff's attorney, Max Altmayer, secured an order in the Supreme Court directing the defendant to pay him $50 as counsel fees, in conducting the divorce suit "to a final determination." A demand was made upon Mr. Stein for the money on July 21, and three days later Mrs. Stein died. The Appellate Term yesterday reversed a judgment secured in a district court by Richard Millady, as Mr. Altmayer's assignee, for the $50, holding by Justice McAdam, that the action is not maintainable after the marriage has been dissolved by death. The order contemplated the rendition of services in the future, Justice McAdam says, which the death of the wife, the plaintiff in the action, made impossible.

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ESTRANGED HUSBAND LIABLE FOR COST OF WIFE'S BURIAL.—It was recently held, in the case of Mrs. A. Johnston against A. J. Shallcross, by Judge Seligman, in Louisville, Ky., that a husband, although he had been for some time separated from his wife, was responsible for the reasonable expenses for her burial, whether he personally arranged to pay them or not. The plaintiff had advanced the money to the undertaker to pay the expenses of the funeral. "Ordinarily," the Court says, "one cannot compel another to be his debtor by performing for him, without his request or sanction, any undertaking on his behalf. In the case at bar the wife died of a wasting disease, and it was necessary to promptly inter her remains. It would have been inhuman, uncivilized, and degrading to permit her remains to be uncared for until the bickerings and contentions of her opposed family could be reconciled. It was an act of humanity and necessity under the circumstances to pledge credit for these expenses, and, having paid the same, plaintiff has a right to be indemnified at the hands of the defendant."

### Edison Company Acquires a Plant.

The electric lighting plant at Gravesend, purchased during the McKane dictatorship at Coney Island, was sold yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange, in Brooklyn, to the Edison Electric Light Company, for $31,000. The original cost was $119,000. The property comprises, in addition to the building and plant, seventy-three Wayne Company arc lamps. The Edison Company proposes to fit up the power house as an additional station.

# C. A. GIBSON IS CONVICTED

## Jury in General Sessions Disbelieves His Testimony in the Shrady Suit for Divorce.

## SHRADY ACCUSED OF PERJURY.

**After the Verdict Against the Private Detective Was Rendered, Judge MacMahon Committed His Employer to Await Indictment for Perjury.**

Charles A. Gibson, the private detective who was indicted for perjury for the testimony he gave in the suit for divorce of George Shrady against his wife, tried before Justice Pryor March 8, was convicted yesterday in Part I., General Sessions, after a trial that has lasted a week.

George Shrady, who employed Gibson, and who corroborated the testimony for which he was indicted, was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury preferred by Assistant District Attorney Carpenter.

In the trial of the divorce suit, Gibson swore to the truth of a report he had made April 17, 1895. In the report he said he saw Mrs. Shrady and a man he later learned was Pearsall B. Jackson, in a restaurant and followed them to 308 Madison Avenue. The house is the residence of Charles A. Jackson, the lawyer.

Charles A. Jackson, his son Pearsall B, and several of the servants of the house testified to the falsity of the report. Gibson reiterated its truth, and Justice Pryor committed him to prison under Section 102 of the Penal Code, which says:

"When it appears probable to a court of record that a person who has testified before it in an action or proceeding in that court has committed perjury in any testimony so given the court may immediately commit him by an order or process for that purpose to prison or take a recognizance with sureties for his appearing and answering to an indictment for perjury."

**Shrady Corroborated Gibson.**

Gibson was almost immediately indicted by the Grand Jury. A trial jury disagreed, and the trial just concluded was the result. George Shrady, testifying for the defense, said he was with the detective early in the evening of April 17, and saw Jackson and Mrs. Shrady in the restaurant. He did not follow them because Gibson told him a husband could not testify against his wife in a divorce suit.

All through the trial Gibson persisted in affirming the truth of his statement. Witnesses on both sides contradicted each other flatly, and but few persons in the courtroom when the jury went out expected any more definite result than a second disagreement. In his summing up Lawyer Coleman declared the issue of the case was narrowed down by conflicting evidence to a question of the veracity of the defendant and of Pearsall B. Jackson. He declared Jackson had as much interest in denying the truth of Gibson's report as Gibson had in affirming it. "It does not follow," he said, after contrasting the opposing statements, "because a man cannot afford to live in Madison Avenue, he is not a credible witness."

Mr. Carpenter, for the people, after an exhaustive review of the evidence, denounced all private detectives and expatiated on the difficulty of convicting one of them even when there is no doubt of his having perjured himself. Private detectives, he said, always stand by each other, and will swear to anything they deem necessary to acquit their confederate.

After that reference to four of the witnesses who had appeared for the defense, the Assistant District Attorney said: "If you will only convict this man it will do an immensity of good. Justice Pryor did his duty, I have done mine, the Court will do his, go you and do yours." In concluding, Mr. Carpenter said the conviction of Gibson would be an arraignment of Mr. Shrady for subornation of perjury.

Judge McMahon defined the laws of evidence and explained what constituted perjury, and said Gibson should not be convicted unless the jury believed his testimony knowingly false. "But," said the Judge, in ending his short charge, "if you find the statement of the defendant false you must believe the defendant made it knowing it to be false."

**Exceptions to the Charge.**

Mr. Coleman and his associate, Mr. Lennahan, were on their feet in an instant demanding an exception on the charge. The exception was granted, and the jury filed out at 4:45 o'clock. They returned in an hour to ask that the testimony of Charles A. Jackson be read to them. At 7 o'clock they went to dinner, and at 10:30 o'clock they returned with the verdict of "guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy."

As soon as they were polled the Assistant District Attorney addressed the Court: "I ask your Honor to commit George Shrady for perjury committed during this trial."

"I so commit him," announced the Court.

Mr. Shrady, who was in court every day of the trial and had remained for the return of the jury, was not phased. "It does not amount to anything," he said to Mr. Coleman. "I can prove the truth of my evidence."

Mr. Lennahan asked that Mr. Shrady be paroled until to-day and bail fixed. Judge MacMahon refused the request to parole, and fixed bail at $5,000. He remanded Gibson for a week to enable his counsel to prepare motions for a new trial.

Bail, it was said, will be forthcoming for Shrady as soon as court convenes to-day. His mother, Mrs. Martha M. Shrady of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, is wealthy, and owns considerable real estate. All his brothers and sisters are well to do. Dr. George F. Shrady is his uncle. Mr. Shrady lives at King's Bridge, where one of his brothers is an extensive dealer in real estate. He is about forty years old and was educated to be a doctor. He left college without taking a degree to go into the real estate business, and until he had the trouble with his wife was supposed to be making money. Since then he has retired from business.

### FIRE CAUSES SMALL PANIC.

**Explosion in a Tenement Drives Tenants to the Street.**

What might have been a disastrous fire was narrowly averted last night at about 10 o'clock by the prompt action of James Gowing, who noticed a tiny flame shooting from one of the ground floor windows of the double apartment house 191 Second Avenue and 239 East Twelfth Street. He immediately sent in an alarm.

By the time the engine and hook and ladder companies had arrived, great volumes of smoke were pouring from the apartment, and the excited inmates were crowding the windows of every floor. Two men on the first floor wanted to make their escape by way of the cornices, and attempted to jump, but were stopped by the firemen and told to go down the stairway. Three or four children were out on the sidewalk in their night clothes, and anxious mothers created a small panic by their cries. One woman was overcome by the smoke on the third floor, but was rescued by Patrolman Joseph O'Connor of the Fourteenth Precinct.

The fire started in the parlor of the apartments occupied by Charles Phillips, and was caused by a lamp exploding. He, with his wife and little daughter, were sitting in a back room reading when they were alarmed by the smoke pouring in from the front rooms.

Mr. Phillips places his loss at $2,500. The building, which was damaged slightly, is owned by Samuel Bachrach of 375 Grand Street.

**On Time,**

And very early, too. That's what any one should be in treating one's self for inaction of the kidneys and bladder. The diuretic which experience indicates as supplying the requisite stimulation to the organs without exciting them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay; kidney inaction and diseases are not far apart. For fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, and nerve debility, also, use the Bitters.

# THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

**SPEECH FROM THE THRONE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**

**A Bill Revising the Tariff to be Submitted for Approval—The Question of Prohibition to be Discussed.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 25.—The Dominion Parliament was opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon by His Excellency the Governor General. In the course of a "speech from the throne" the Governor General said:

"A measure will be submitted to you for the revision of the tariff, which it is believed will provide the necessary revenue, and, while having due regard to industrial interests, will make our fiscal system more satisfactory to the masses of the people.

"You will be asked to give your support to a bill abolishing the present expensive and unsatisfactory franchise act, and adopting for the election of members of the House of Commons the franchises of the several provinces.

"The Government has determined that the advantages to accrue both to our Western producers and the business interests of the whole Dominion from the completion of the works for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals should no longer be deferred, and has, subject to the approval of Parliament, taken the initial steps for a vigorous prosecution of those works, and for the perfecting of the canal system by the close of the year 1898.

"Arrangements have been concluded, which, if you approve, will enable the intercolonial railway system to reach Montreal, and thus share in the large traffic entering that city. The many advantages which will flow from this extension of that railway are apparent, and I have no doubt you will gladly approve of the proposal.

"Appreciating the difficulties encountered by our farmers in placing their perishable food products on the English markets in good condition, my Government has arranged a complete system of cold storage accommodation at creameries on railways, at ports and on steamers, by which these products can be preserved at the desired temperature during the whole journey from the point of production to Great Britain. The contracts made for this purpose will be laid before you.

"It is desirable that the mind of the people of Canada shoud be clearly ascertained on the subject of prohibition, and a measure enabling the electors to vote upon the question will be submitted for your approval.

"The Bering Sea Claims Convention, to adjust the damages payable to the owners of the British sealing vessels seized by the cruisers of the United States on the high seas, has completed taking the evidence submitted to it by the respective Governments of Her Majesty and the United States and has adjourned for a time to hear the arguments thereon in behalf of both Governments. I indulge the hope that a final and satisfactory adjudication of those long-delayed claims will now speedily be reached.

"The estimates for the coming year will be presented at an early day. They have been framed with every regard for economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service. I regret that the receipts from ordinary sources continue to be inadequate to meet the charges against the consolidated revenue. The proposed revision of the tariff and the application of strict economy in the administration of the Government will, I trust, restore the equilibrium between income and expenditures."

### AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

**Bills in Retaliation for the Immigration Measure.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 25.—The bad feeling which was engendered all over Canada by the passing of the Corliss bill by the United States Senate is shown plainly by the legislation which is being announced by members on both sides of the House of Commons. To-night, for instance, Mr. Cowan, M. P., who represents a border city opposite Detroit, gives notice of three bills, all of them an outcome of the agitation which arose over the United States Immigration bill.

The first bill is to confine wrecking in Canadian waters to Canadian vessels. In other words, Mr. Cowan wants to do away with reciprocity in wrecking. The second bill which Mr. Cowan proposes is directed against the employment of aliens in Canada, while the third is to amend the present immigration laws of the Dominion, and has also for its object something similar to the Corliss bill. These bills are not likely to become law, because Mr. Laurier has promised to deal with the alien labor law matter; but they will afford a discussion to those members from the border cities, who are very much aggravated over the treatment meted out to Canadian workmen who go into the United States. Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative M. P. for South Leeds, has also given notice of a bill prohibiting aliens from coming into Canada under contract, and Dr. Reid of South Grenville wants to give a bonus of 1 per cent. per pound for all butter exported to Britain.

The recent tariff changes in the United States has produced an almost unanimous feeling here that Canada should look to Britain for markets, and give up all idea of seeking reciprocal relations with the United States.

### Parochial School Question Settled.

WINNIPEG, March 25.—After a bitter debate and many stormy scenes, the Manitoba Legislature yesterday ratified the settlement of the Roman Catholic parochial school question. When the ablegate of the Pope, now en route from Rome to Canada, arrives, he will find the parochial school question, as far as Manitoba is concerned, settled.

### GREENE POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

**The Burglars Secured About $1,000 by Their Crime.**

UTICA, N. Y., March 25.—The Post Office at Greene, Chenango County, was robbed last night, and the thieves got about $1,000 for their trouble.

The Postmaster is F. H. Cowles. A light board partition divides the Post Office from a clothing store, and in the last-named compartment a young man slept. He was awakened by the noise of men drilling at the safe in the Post Office, but he saw that he was watched by a man who stood at the store window with a revolver in his hand. So he kept to his couch.

Soon there was an explosion, and after a few minutes the burglars ran across the street. The young man then gave the alarm, but the burglars escaped.

### BURGLARY NEAR RAHWAY, N. J.

**The Thieves Driven Away by a Woman and a Man.**

RAHWAY, N. J., March 25.—A midnight attempt to rob a house in Sewaren, three miles from this place, was made last night. Mrs. Moschelle, whose husband is away from home most of the time, resides in the suburbs of the town, and has for a companion another lady, a school-girl friend. It has been rumored that a large sum of money is kept in the house.

When the shutters of the front window at the porch gave a suspicious rattle at about midnight, Mrs. Moschelle aroused at once, and, after listening a moment, decided that some one was endeavoring to enter the house. Carefully awakening her companion, the two ladies dressed and began to reconnoiter. They soon discovered a man trying to force open the blinds of the parlor window. Mrs. Moschelle fired her revolver at the man, who immediately dropped flat on the porch.

Mrs. Moschelle raised another window and called loudly for help. A. B. Abell, Commodore of the Sewaren Land and Water Club, heard her cries and responded at once, armed with a large cane. No sooner had he reached the porch than a big, burly fellow sprang at him, showing fight. The Commodore promptly tackled the marauder and a tussle followed. At last the Commodore gave the fellow a terrific blow in the face, which staggered him for a moment, and followed it up by another with his cane. The thief, breaking away, jumped to the ground and made off in the darkness.

# SEVEN HUNDRED KILLED

## The Massacre of Armenians at Tokat More Extensive Than Was Reported.

## THE SULTAN FORCED TO ACTION

**He Orders the Arrest of the Turkish Officers at Tokat, and the Appointment of a Commission to Try Them.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.—Further and probably more accurate details of the recent massacre of Armenians at Takat, in the Sivas district of Anatolia, have been received at the Armenian Patriarchate here.

The news received to-day at the Patriarchate shows that the number of victims was fully 700. It was stated at the Patriarchate to-day that these figures were obtained from reliable persons in Tokat and the vicinity, and that the number of victims stated is without doubt correct.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, made a most vigorous protest against the massacre in a note to the Porte, a note which was said to have been the strongest ever delivered by an Ambassador to the Turkish Government. The result of his action was shown to-day, when the Sultan ordered the dismissal and immediate arrest of the Turkish officials in Tokat who are suspected of complicity in the massacre and the appointment of a special commission to try them.

It is believed that the British Ambassador will watch the trial closely to see that it does not prove a farce, as so many trials

# WANAMAKER'S

## TO STRANGERS IN NEW YORK

Progressive storekeeping will never pause in its development, for the methods of retailing will never be absolutely perfect. Therefore we always expect something new will be under way here.

Nevertheless our Store has reached a point that makes it definitely an institution of New York.

It already contains enough to make it an object of interest to all visitors to this city. No journey to the Metropolis is complete that omits a visit to this Store.

*New Silks.* Black Grenadines are popular. Our assortments include a choice of hundreds.

Brocaded Grenadine, $1.50, $1.90, $2.50
Pineapple Grenadine, $2 to $4.
Iron frame Grenadine, $1 to $2.
**The Rotunda.**

*Spring Dress Goods.* A mere catalogue would fill this page. Suggestions are fingerboards pointing the way to the perfect conditions for choosing.

Crispene, 85 styles, 35c, 40c, 45c.
Sharkskin Canvas, $1 quality, 75c.
Crepe Brilliant, 13 styles, $1.25.
**The Rotunda.**

*Women's tailor-made Suits.* $10 to $60. The variety of fabrics, newness of styles and careful tailoring will please the most critical.
**Second floor, Broadway.**

*Women's Jackets and Capes.* From Paris, Berlin and New York. Great variety, sumptuous tailoring.

Jackets, $7.50 to $65. Capes, $6 to $125.

Seen the exclusive novelties here? Fetching designs. Every day some new Coats and Capes join the show.
**Second floor, Broadway.**

*Women's Gloves.* "The Princess May" heads the list of fine kid Gloves at $1. Made especially for Wanamaker's. A marvel of cheapness.

Four-button Suede Gloves, embroidered in newest style, $1.
**North of the Rotunda.**

*Women's Underwear.* About a third clipped from the prices of some lots of worthy Underwear.

Gowns, 50c, 65c, 75c. Drawers, 35c, 50c.
Chemises, 40c. Wrappers, $1.75, $2.25, $4.
**Second floor, Fourth avenue.**

*Men's Spring Overcoats.* Of all-wool covert cloths. Newest styles—perfect tailoring. $8.50 to $22.50.
**Second floor.**

*Furs Stored.* Moderate charge for insuring against damage by moths or fire until fur-time comes again. Alterations made by skilled workmen.
**Fifth floor, Tenth Street.**

*Books.* A long list of good Books at a third—some less—of publishers' prices. A request will bring you the list. An abundance of Easter Novelties and Cards.
**Ninth Street.**

*Bicycles.* If you want a high-grade Wheel, and a saving of $50 is an object, see the

Continental, $50.
Continent, $37.50.

Strictly first-class Wheels in every respect. They'll bear the closest inspection.
**Basement.**

*Baby Carriages.* The show is complete. $4 to $28.
**Basement.**

*Awnings.* A good time to order them. All the materials here to select from. Estimates furnished. The best work—lowest prices.
**Third floor.**

*Pictures.* Framed copies of Water Colors and Pastels at reduced prices.

14x26 in., 75c 20x30 in., $1.25.

Gilt frames and mats.
**Basement.**

## JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
**Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th & 10th Sts.**


## OVER FIFTY BIGAMISTS.

**Judge Kean's Decision Regarding Washington Divorce Cases.**

TACOMA, Washington, March 25.—Judge Kean of the Superior Court has decided that over fifty persons, who have secured divorces in this State during the last three years, are bigamists. During that time many residents of Eastern States have come here for the purpose of securing divorces, and after having obtained the desired decree they have returned to their native States and remarried.

In all cases, the court holds, where these second marriages have taken place inside of six months after the decree of divorce was obtained, the party so marrying is guilty of bigamy.

This decision is based upon an interpretation of the law which holds that for a period of six months after a divorce is granted in this State the divorced parties cannot legally marry again.

# PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

### Fourth Day of the Tariff Debate in the House Marked by Humor and Poetry.

### THE FREE LIST MADE FUN OF.

**Mr. Talbert Says the Debate Is Tiresome, and Mr. Clark Becomes Sarcastic—Mr. Dalzell Appeals to Sentiment and Recites Verses Favoring the Bill.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The tariff debate in the House to-day was opened by Mr. Talbert, (Dem., S. C.) Mr. Talbert put the House in good humor by prefacing his speech with a story. He said this tiresome debate reminded him of a preacher of whom he had once read, who discoursed to his people on the major and minor prophets. He dwelt so long on the first list that when he came to speak of the minor prophets and asked, "Now, there's Hosea; where shall we put him?" a good old Deacon replied, "Well, you can put him in my seat; I'm going home." [Laughter.]

Mr. Talbert's view of the pending bill was that it was unnecessary, unjust, and undemocratic. It tended to more widely separate Dives from Lazarus, and emphasized the statement of another preacher who said it was a condition and a theory confronting us, "the theory being that there were a few very rich men and the condition being that there were a blamed sight of poor ones." [Laughter.]

"Champ" Clark (Dem., Mo.,) made one of his characteristic speeches against the bill, ridiculing the duties laid on agricultural products, asserting that it was impossible to give the farmer any protection on his products. He made great fun of the duty of 2 cents a gallon on milk. "I'd like to see a gallon of Canadian milk," said he, "by the time it got down into Jerry's Simpson's district, in Kansas, it would set the hogs' teeth on edge if fed to them for swill." [Laughter.]

The free list afforded Mr. Clark a fine field for the exercise of his sarcasm. "But you doubled the duty on white pine," he said. When he was a boy he heard George H. Pendleton say in a speech that the most grateful incense to the nostrils of man was public applause. There was a man named Goodyear, he went on, who went before the Committee on Ways and Means, and he struck the same philosophical truth that Pendleton had uttered.

**Mr. Clark Waxes Humorous.**

He read from Goodyear's testimony the statement that Maine had always been represented in Congress by the ablest men in public life—Blaine, Reed, "and, if I might whisper it in his presence, she has her Dingley." That bit of soft soap, said Mr. Clark, will make it harder for every man to bullu a house next Summer. Dingley swallowed the trap as a trap did the fly. [Applause.]

In conclusion, Mr. Clark said that the situation could be greatly relieved if the Republican leaders would turn their attention to reducing expenditures, instead of adding to the burdens of the people. "Cut the army in two," he advised. "Nobody in the country seems to have any use for the army except George M. Pullman and the Pullman Palace Car Company. Abolish the Diplomatic Corps. It has never been useful, and not always ornamental. I can pick out a newspaper correspondent in the gallery there, send him to Europe, and I warrant he will find out more in a week about the situation of affairs there than the whole Diplomatic Corps between now and next Christmas. [Laughter.] And finally, repeal the civil service law, and save every dollar the commission costs." [Applause.]

Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, speaking for the bill, in the course of his remarks called attention to the promises made by Democratic speakers in the campaign in 1892 upon the basis of the free trade platform of the party that year, that the farmers should enjoy dollar wheat, and that pork should sell for $7 a hundred. A constituent of one of them, Mr. Tawney said, sued him to recover the difference between the promised prices and what he actually received.

**Mr. Clark Pertinent.**

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.)—And wasn't the man sued the head and front of the gold-bug Republican Aid Society of last year? [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Tawney—It is true that Mr. Bynum stood for sound money and the National credit in the campaign of 1896. But it is also true that he made the promises spoken of. And I think the gentleman from Missouri himself, if he did not make them, came very near to it.

Jerry Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) made his first speech since his reappearance in the House at this juncture. He read from McKinley's speech to the Minneapolis Convention, in which he said it was the policy of the Republican Party to tax foreigners rather than the people of our own country to raise money to meet the expenditures of the Government. "We have been bothered a good deal out in Kansas," Mr. Simpson continued, "to know why Congress should be bothered about this matter of increasing the revenues when it was so easy to reduce expenditures. But this speech of the present President explains the whole thing. The foreigner pays the tax, and the idea of a Chief Executive is to pass this bill, and make the foreigner pay the taxes that it imposes. It seems to me, in view of this fact, that the foreigner ought to be mighty thankful that we didn't raise a two-billion-dollar Congress, instead of a single billion-dollar Congress." [Laughter and applause.]

Referring to the speech of Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) yesterday, Mr. Simpson said that he had carried his argument to its logical conclusion, and had declared that the purpose of taxation was to distribute wealth among the people.

"Putting that theory with that of the President, that the foreigner pays the tariff taxes," Mr. Simpson said, "and we have reached the ideal condition where all we have to do is to pass tariff bills and other taxing measures, and lie back and work no more."

Messrs. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Lentz, (Dem., Ohio,) McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) and Burke, (Dem., Texas,) followed in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) and Mr. Curtis, (Rep., Kan.,) in favor of its passage.

**Mr. Dalzell's Speech.**

The speech of Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, evoked repeated bursts of applause from his colleagues on the floor. The crying question of the hour, he said, was how to provide revenue with which to carry on the Government. He devoted a considerable part of his remarks to the existing Treasury conditions and showed that until 1893 only $3,000,000 in gold had been paid out of the Treasury to redeem United States notes. He asserted that the Tariff act of 1890 had been framed to reduce the surplus in the Treasury. Under the operations of the existing law goods had been imported which ought to have been made in American factories and by the employers of American labor. The closed mills and factories and starving men and women, resulting from the existing tariff law made, he asserted, one of the deplorable periods in the history of the Government.

He referred to the differences of opinion among the Democrats—some favoring a tariff for revenue only and others a tariff for revenue with incidental protection; and a vigorous clapping of hands followed his further statement that the Republican Party stood for a revenue tariff, not with incidental, but with real protection to American industries.

In conclusion, Mr. Dalzell said: "I am not going to stop to dwell on the glories of a protective tariff. They are written on every splendid page of every splendid chapter of all your splendid history. What they have done for my Commonwealth, peerless in her imperial resources, all the world knows. It knows what they have done for that great city, that at the headwaters of the Ohio stands in every mart where civilized men exchange commerce, as the favored child and the first fruit of a protective system. A city that sings its triumphant song:

I am monarch of all the forges,
I have solved the riddle of fire;
The amen of nature to the need of man
Cometh at my desire.
I search with the subtle soul of flame.
From under my hammers the prophecies
Of the miracle years come forth.
I am swart with the soot of my chimneys,
I drip with the sweat of toil.
I quell and sceptre the savage wastes
And charm the curse from the soil.
I fling the bridges across the gulfs
That hold us from the to be,
And build the roads of the bannered hosts
Of crowned humanity.

(Prolonged applause on the Republican side.)

Messrs. Colson (Rep., Ky.,) and Steele (Rep., Ind.,) spoke in favor of the bill, as did Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Tex.)

**Mr. Russell's Speech.**

Mr. Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, called attention to a remarkable calculation just now put forth in the New England press by Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston regarding the wool and woolen schedule of the bill. New England knew Mr. Atkinson, he said, as a distinguished representative of free trade sentiment and as a mathematical calculator with an elastic tendency. He had not progressed beyond the school of political economy represented by John Randolph of Roanoke, who looked upon sheep as a mere incident to the hillside.

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) charged that the corporations, trusts, and great aggregations of capital had arrayed themselves on the side of the Republican Party, and it was therefore natural that in the preparation of the schedules of the bill their desires should have been consulted. This bill meant higher prices for the necessaries of life which the people must buy.

The last speech of the afternoon was made by Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) second member of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Payne had considerable to say about the sugar schedule. That schedule, he said, was made up with the idea of producing the revenue and of encouraging the industry here. It would have done no good to put refined sugar on the free list, for that would simply have driven the refiners to the sugar producing countries, and there would have been no revenue to the Government, and no employment for the thousands at work in the refineries.

Mr. Payne said that in the course of a few years $50,000,000 of revenue would be dropped from the sugar schedule, and other millions now paid for the purchase of tin plate, linen, and woolen goods, which will then be manufactured here.

"We do not believe," said Mr. Payne in conclusion, "that taxing the people will make them rich, but it's necessary to tax them to raise revenue for the Government, and we believe in providing them work whereby they can earn the money to pay the taxes."

At 5 o'clock the committee rose and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session short speeches in favor of the bill were made by Mr. Prince, (Rep., Ill.,) Mr. Bartholdt, (Rep. Mo.,) Mr. Skinner, (Pop., N. C.,) Mr. Reeve, (Rep., Ill.,) Mr. Howe, (Rep., N. Y.,) Mr. Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.,) and Mr. Crumpbacker, (Rep., Ind.) Speeches against the bill were made by Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Miss.,) Mr. Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.,) Mr. Gains, (Dem., Tenn.,) Mr. Meyer, (Dem., La.,) Mr. Campbell, (Dem., ill.,) and Mr. Steele, (Dem., Ky.)

This was the last day of general debate on the tariff bill in the House of Representatives under the order adopted last week, but because Mr. Bailey's throat would not permit him to speak this afternoon, an agreement was made to give two hours to general debate just before taking the vote next Wednesday, which will be occupied by himself and Mr. Dingley.

## THE SENATE ADJOURNS EARLY.

**Mr. Henderson's Credentials Presented—Bill for the Reorganization of the Artillery.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) presented, in an amended form, the credentials of John A. Henderson as Senator from the State of Florida, under appointment by the Governor until the next meeting of the State Legislature in April next.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) asked why action had not been taken by the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the matter of the admittance of Senators by appointment of Governors. He supposed that, by the retirement of its Chairman, (Mr. Mitchell of Oregon,) he, (Mr. Hoar,) being next on the committee, might act as temporary Chairman; but he supposed that the matter of filling vacancies on committees would be settled in a day or two, and he had not thought it wise to call a meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections with three or four vacancies in it. He would, however, call a meeting of the committee at once, if Senators interested in the matter desired action to be taken while these vacancies existed. His own opinion was that it would be better to wait until the committee vacancies were filled.

Mr. Pasco disclaimed any idea of wishing to find fault with the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and on his motion Mr. Henderson's credentials were referred to it.

At 12:20 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senate proceeded to the consideration (with closed doors) of the arbitration treaty.

At 3 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the unfinished business—the Bankruptcy bill—was taken up, being read in extenso.

The reading of the bill occupied exactly one hour. Some formal amendments were presented by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) and were agreed to.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) offered a substitute for the bill, which was also read in full, and when it was ended the Senate, at 4:20 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) "to provide a modern organization for the artillery of the army."

## FIXING A COAL TARIFF.

**It May Be Placed at Sixty, Instead of Seventy-five Cents.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee are informally considering an amendment to the Tariff bill which will reduce the duty on coal from 75 to 60 cents a ton.

The Canadian duty on coal is 60 cents a ton, and the intention of the committee is to make the duty reciprocal. It is also argued that the superior quality of the American coal is, in itself, a very considerable protection against the Nova Scotia product.

The Republican members of the committee are also considering the advisability of changing the paragraph relating to straw braids, upon which a straight duty of 20 per cent. was fixed in the bill. They may insert an additional paragraph having especial reference to straw braids dyed and painted, and on these increasing the duty 5 or 10 per cent., probably the latter.

## FOR CURRENCY REVISION.

**Commission Appointed by President Patterson Reaches Washington.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The commission of fifteen business men of the country appointed by President C. Stuart Patterson of the monetary Convention which met at Indianapolis in January assembled in Washington this morning to enter upon the discharge of the first of the duties with which they are charged.

This commission was appointed by virtue of a resolution adopted by the convention, instructing them to visit the Capitol and impress upon the members of the Fifty-fifth Congress the necessity for a prompt revision of the financial and currency systems of the country. Mr. H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, the Chairman of the commission, and ex-Gov. Stanard of Missouri were at the Capitol to-day to confer with members of Congress upon the probabilities of accomplishing anything at this time.

**West Point Cadets Named.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point are announced as follows: Aaron Hoard Rudolph, Allegheny, Penn.; Frank J. Medick, Wheeling, West Va.; Herbert G. Rigby, Independence, Iowa; Frank M. Cooper, Pottsville, Penn., and William G. Motlow, Lynchburg, Tenn.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

### The Amended Anti-Cartoon Bill Is Reported to the Senate by the Committee on Codes.

### LEGISLATION AGAINST TRUSTS.

**The Lexow Bills Are Put Through in the Assembly After a Warm Debate—Passage and Introduction of New York Measures.**

ALBANY, March 25.—The following is the Anti-Cartoon bill, reported in the Senate to-day by the Committee on Codes, as amended:

An act to restrain the unauthorized printing, publishing, or circulating of portraits or alleged portraits of individuals.

Sec. 1. No person, firm, partnership, corporation, or voluntary association shall print, publish, or circulate in any newspaper, paper, periodical, magazine, pamphlet, or book any portrait or alleged portrait of any person or individual living in this State except fugitives from justice, without having first obtained his or her written consent to such printing, publication, or circulation.

Sec. 2. The printing, publishing, or circulating of the portrait or alleged portrait of such person or individual without such consent in writing shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $1,000 and by imprisonment for not less than one year, upon the complaint of the person whose portrait, or alleged portrait, has been so printed, published, or circulated without such consent, or of her or his attorney.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Anti-Scalpers bill was also reported favorably by the Senate Codes Committee.

Senator Koehler (Dem., Queens,) introduced a bill to shut out kinetoscope exhibitions of prizefights. The bill makes it unlawful to exhibit in any place in this State, by means of any pictures, pictorial prints, scenes, or performances, or by any illustrated exhibitions whatever, any representations of any pugilistic or boxing contests.

Any person who violates this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail or penitentiary for a term of not less than six months, nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $1,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Senator Martin's bill providing for monthly payments of the beneficiaries of the New York City police pension fund, was returned with Mayor Strong's disapproval, he suggesting that notice should be filed in writing of the desire of the beneficiary to have such monthly payments. The bill was unanimously passed over the Mayor's disapproval.

The Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

## ANTI-TRUST BILLS PASS.

**The Lexow Measures Are Put Through the Assembly After a General Debate.**

ALBANY, March 25.—Two bills introduced by the majority of the Lexow trust-investigating committee were special orders on the Assembly calendar this morning. The House took them up at once.

Assemblyman Donnelly was the first speaker on the bill to prevent monopolies in articles or commodities in common use and providing procedure to enable the Attorney General to secure testimony in relation to charges of restraint against trade and commerce.

Mr. Donnelly moved first that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. That there might be no doubt of his position on the matter, Mr. Donnelly declared that he would announce at the beginning of his speech that he did not agree with the minority report any more than he did with the Republican majority report. The attitude of the Democratic Party was not represented, he said, by the minority report.

The trust investigation, as made known by the report, had been a failure, in that it had not disclosed a single thing that was not known before. There was ample authority already possessed by the Attorney General and spread upon the statute books for the prosecution of trusts without further legislation.

Mr. Finn, in reply to Mr. Donnelly, contended that the minority report submitted was an eminently fair and proper one. There was a division of sentiment in both parties over the powers possessed by the Attorney General.

Mr. Palmer spoke next, laying much stress on the fact that the text of the bill specified that officers only of trusts might be prosecuted. Stockholders were equally guilty if their officers were.

"A mountain in labor brought forth a mouse," started in Mr. Green when Mr. Palmer got through. "Any endeavor on the part of the majority of the investigating committee to help the people of the State in its battle against trusts has been just as effective as would have been the efforts of an attorney paid by such trusts." He said the Cantor act should be passed.

The vote to recommit and strike out was put, and lost by a vote of 25 yeas to 85 nays.

**To Protect Witnesses.**

Mr. Robbins submitted an amendment to be inserted in place of Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the bill, the substance of which is practically the same matter as is included in bills introduced both last session and this. The aim of the amendment is to protect witnesses in their testimony and to provide more stringent methods to secure their appearance.

Mr. Warner made the point that the word "may" was equivalent to "must" in the text of the bill, and scouted the idea that the dignity of the office of Attorney General should be assailed by using language more mandatory. Mr. Green asked Mr. Warner if another portion of the text specifying that a Judge "may" order the Attorney General to proceed against trusts could be construed as meaning "must" proceed.

Mr. Warner did not think that the question applied to the case.

"I'd like to know the opinion of the gentleman because on the construction of this language my vote depends," said Mr. Green.

The Robbins amendment was then put and lost by a vote of 66 nays to 45 yeas.

Mr. Robbins then introduced another amendment providing that witnesses in the prosecution of trusts shall not be liable to conviction for any crime on account of their testimony. The original bill reads that they should be prosecuted for a violation of the provision of this act.

Mr. Finn, in speaking on the amendment, stated that it was plain the majority had no desire to pass a bill to remedy the existing trouble. He quoted a decision of Judge Peckham on March 24 to show that they were condemned legally as well as by the people. The Democratic leader accused the Republican Party of being the promoters of trusts and their staunch protectors.

Mr. Nixon refuted Mr. Finn's allusion to the Republican Party, and made a comparison of the late National conventions of both parties. Shaking his finger in Mr. Finn's face, he denounced the action of the silver element of the Democracy, which he declared the Democratic leader himself repudiated.

The amendment was then put and lost by a vote of 69 noes to 57 ayes. This amendment embodies the vital principles of Mr. Robbins's own Anti-Trust bill introduced earlier in the session. When the roll was at first completed there were enough votes to adopt the amendment, but Mr. Nixon and his sub-lieutenants scurried around and succeeded in getting enough Republicans who favored the amendment to change their votes and cast them against it.

**The Bills Go Through.**

The bill in its original form was taken up and passed by a vote of 116 ayes to 17 noes.

Those who voted in the negative (all Democrats) were P. J. Andrews, Barry, Daly, Dempsey, Donnelly, Finn, Fitzgerald, Hoffman, Kennedy, Leonard, MacCabe, Maloney, G. W. Myer, Jr., T. F. Myers, Roche, T. P. Sullivan, and Zurn.

The Democrats voting in the affirmative were Cain, Corrigan, Coughlin, Cullen, French, Fritz, Gledhill, Green, Hart, Hutton, Kelly, McKeown, Palmer, F. Schmid, Tooher, and Trainor.

The second bill introduced by the Trust Investigating Committee, amending the stock corporation act relating to annual reports and liabilities of officers, directors, and stockholders of foreign corporations, was taken up and passed without debate, by a vote of 105 ayes to 5 noes.

**Passage of Other Bills.**

The House passed the following additional bills:

Mr. Roehr—Permitting the establishment of a ferry between Forty-second Street, New York, and Broadway, Brooklyn, by the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company.

Mr. Abell—Providing that the Clerk of Kings County shall prepare an indexed record of all cases of special proceedings before the City Court of Brooklyn.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing that New York City courts shall be open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. except Saturdays and Sundays.

Mr. Soper—Authorizing the Mayor of Brooklyn to appoint a Board of Trustees for the control of a cemetery in Church Lane, East Eighty-ninth Street, in that city.

Mr. Horton—Appropriating $2,000 per annum for agricultural societies that hold annual fairs.

Mr. Forrester—Providing for the appointment of six City Marshals by each of the Justices of the Peace in the City of Brooklyn, who shall receive the same fees as city constables.

Mr. B. D. Brown—Amending the Penal Code relative to the branding of samples of prison-made goods.

Mr. Cromwell—Prohibiting the construction of railroads on Bedford Avenue, in Brooklyn, without consent of property owners.

Mr. Soper—Prohibiting the construction of railroads on portions of New York Avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, except with the consent of property owners.

**Introduction of Bills.**

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing that the salaries of Greater New York Justices, except those belonging to the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, shall be $9,000 per year, and generally specifying the number of courts to be held in any district and the powers of each Justice therein.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, to appoint a court attorney at an annual salary not exceeding $5,000, who shall attend all hearings before the Supreme Court on applications for judgments in uncontested matrimonial actions, and he shall have the power to present competent proof to show that the plaintiff is not entitled to judgment.

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

## TEACHERS WANT HIGHER PAY.

**Women Educators Make a Plea to the Legislature.**

ALBANY, March 25.—An interesting printed argument was handed to members of the Legislature to-day in favor of increasing the salaries of the women teachers in New York City schools. It states that there are in our schools to-day 1,347 teachers who receive less than the poorest elevator boy in the city service, ($600,) 2,118 teachers who receive less than the street sweepers, ($720,) 2,417 who receive less than the stablemen of the Health Department, ($780,) and not one of the 4,000 women teachers receives as much as the stable foremen of the Street-Cleaning Department, ($1,200.) Not one of the women Principals receives as much as is paid to the police Sergeants or the foremen of the hook and ladder companies.

The statement concludes: "Under these circumstances the teachers of the metropolis of America do not feel that they are asking too much when they petition the Legislature to enact a law that no teacher shall be paid a less sum than $600 per year; nor shall any teacher, after ten years' experience, receive less than $800, and that the salaries of the women Principals shall be increased by the addition of $250 each year until they shall have reached the limit of $2,500.

"They feel that such action will not only be just, but expedient, for the schools are at present suffering from the lack of teachers, as the salaries are too low to attract women competent to fill the vacancies."

## GRADUATED TRANSFER TAXES.

**Report on Mr. Dudley's Bill Embracing Controller Roberts's Idea.**

ALBANY, March 25.—The Dudley bill was reported favorably in the Assembly to-day. It provides for graduated transfer taxes as advocated by State Controller Roberts.

The measure provides that where personal estate is subjected to a transfer tax of 5 per centum, and the value of such estate exceeds $500,000, an additional tax shall be imposed on the entire personal estate so taxable, at the accumulating rate of 1 per centum for each additional $250,000 or major fraction thereof, except that when the entire estate exceeds $3,000,000 it shall only be subject to taxation at the aggregate rate of 15 per centum.

Where personal estate is subject to a transfer tax of 1 per centum, as prescribed in Section 221 of the transfer tax law, and the value of such estate exceeds $1,000,000, an additional tax shall be imposed on the entire personal estate so taxable at the accumulating rate of one-half of 1 per centum of each additional $250,000, or major fraction thereof above $2,500,000; except that if the entire estate exceed $4,000,000, it shall only be subject to taxation under this section at the aggregate rate of 10 per centum.

## STADLER CALLS ON RAINES.

**He Learns that the Excise Law Amendments Are Likely to Pass.**

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—Former Senator Charles Stadler of New York, with a number of other brewery owners, called on Senator Raines to-day for a consultation on the proposed amendments to the excise law. They gained the impression that the amendments will be passed if the machine can do it.

The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, which has these amendments, has had but few applications for a hearing on them. Senator Higgins, the Chairman, said to-day that no programme had been agreed on, though it was not unlikely that they would be taken up next Tuesday and a public hearing given if any one wants to be heard.

The attitude of Gov. Black, as it was developed by his conference with Mr. Lauterbach, Mr. Quigg, and Mr. Gibbs yesterday, was favorable to the passage of amendments to the Raines law. The Governor, however, has not expressed himself on the amendments drawn by Mr. Raines. He has not examined them. His position, as outlined by some who are interested in learning it, is that he favors such amendments as will carry out the spirit of the Raines law. He is said to oppose the idea of taxing all clubs a full saloon license. That part of the change proposed by Mr. Raines would not meet his approval.

When the amendments come before the caucus, if the Republicans decide to hold one, there will be changes made in the amendments as they now stand, or some Republicans will walk out of the gathering. One Assemblyman told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day that he would do this, and he knew of others who would go with him. They hail from New York and Kings Counties.

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## MR. LAUTERBACH DISCOURAGED.

**Sees No Hope for the Police Bill—Raines Law Amendments.**

The local Republican leaders are at last convinced that there is no chance whatever for the Lauterbach Greater New York Police bill, and some of them are very sorry that the plan was ever made public. They say that the talk about the bill has had a bad effect on the local Republican outlook already, and that they will have to go into the Greater New York campaign burdened with it, while they will not gain any of the advantages they might have received had the Police bill become a law.

"There is no encouragement for the Police bill," said Mr. Lauterbach yesterday. "I failed to convince the Governor and win him over to my view of the bill. When the measure was first drawn I said that it would not be introduced in the Legislature without the assent of the Governor. That statement holds good, and it will not be introduced unless the Governor's objection is withdrawn."

Mr. Lauterbach said that a large part of the conference between the Governor and Messrs. Gibbs, Quigg, and himself on Wednesday was over the Raines law amendments. The Governor asked Mr. Lauterbach to draft an amendment which would draw the line between legitimate and bogus clubs, and exempt the former from taxation. Mr. Lauterbach admitted yesterday that he could not see where or how the line could be drawn, and that he did not favor taxing the clubs of the poor and exempting the clubs of the rich. The question of making the amendment as to clubs apply only to those incorporated since the adoption of the Raines law was also discussed at the conference, but it was decided that this would not be fair. The one important change that has been made in the club amendment provides that while all clubs are to be taxed the same as saloons, yet they are to be permitted to sell to members all night and on Sundays.

## THE BIG BOULEVARD SCHEME.

**Commissioners to Supervise the Construction Are Named in the Bill.**

ALBANY, March 25.—The ten-million-dollar boulevard scheme for the annexed district in New York City will be reported favorably in the Assembly to-morrow by the Cities Committee.

The boulevard, or concourse, is provided for by Assemblyman Mathewson's bill, and it has aroused much political interest, principally as to which party shall control the patronage growing out of this immense public improvement. The bill provides for the construction of the Grand Boulevard and concourse and transverse roads underneath the same, from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to the Mosholu Parkway; also the enlargement of the entrance at East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and the approach to the Central Bridge over the Harlem River from the Grand Boulevard and concourse, in the City of New York.

The bill was amended to-day in the Assembly Cities Committee so as to specifically name Louis Haffen, the present Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, together with Jacob M. Patterson, William H. Ten Eyck, Henry L. Burnett, Ernest Hall, and Joseph A. Goulden as the commission to supervise the construction of the concourse.

Mr. Haffen was placed on the commission to represent the interests of Tammany Hall. The commission may spend $1,000,000 a year on the concourse until it is completed. The Commissioners are each to receive a salary of $5,000.

**Millions for New York Schools.**

ALBANY, March 25.—The Austin bills authorizing New York City to issue $10,000,000 in bonds for new schol buildings and providing for the issue of $2,500,000 in bonds for new high school buildings, will be reported favorably in the Assembly to-morrow by the Assembly Cities Committee.

**The Military Club of New York.**

ALBANY, March 25.—A certificate granted on an order of Justice Smyth of New York, permitting the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club to change its name to "The Military Club of New York," was filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The change takes effect April 27.

**Legislative Notes.**

The Assembly Codes Committee will report favorably to-day Assemblyman Burns's bill to permit the selling of pools at trotting meetings. The town fair amendment has been incorporated in the original bill.

Senator Guy yesterday introduced a bill authorizing New York City to borrow $125,000 for the erection of a bridge over the Bronx River and the New York Central tracks at Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Gov. Black has signed Chapter 109—Assemblyman Palmer's bill—extending until 1902 the time for the Davenport, Middleburg and Durham Railroad Company to begin the construction of its road, and until 1907 the time to finish and put it in operation.

Senator Ford's bill providing for the laying out, establishment, and construction of a public drive and parkway in New York City as an extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette will be reported favorably to-day by the Senate Cities Committee.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report favorably Assemblyman Kennedy's bill providing for the construction of a free bridge over the East River between New York City and Queens County. The cost of the bridge is to be borne by New York and Queens Counties equally. The bridge will go over Blackwell's Island.

The Assembly Insurance Committee will report favorably to-day the following bills: Mr. Mackey's, providing that insurance companies may issue policies for loss sustained by lightning; Mr. Finn's, providing that agents of industrial or prudential insurance companies on the weekly payment plan shall not be exempted from the law requiring agents to procure a certificate from the Superintendent of Insurance before soliciting business.

## SAN FRANCISCO THE TERMINUS.

**Fine Boats for Mr. Anano's New Chinese-Japanese Steamship Line.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Mr. Anano, President of the Toye Kisun Kabushiki, or Oriental Steamship Company of Japan, was here some time ago, and said he proposed to establish a line of steamers between China, Japan, and this coast.

Since he was here he has been in England, and has ordered three elegant modern steamers for his line. Each is capable of carrying 600 passengers, besides having a dead-weight capacity of 5,000 tons for freight. Mr. Anano says he will make this city the terminus of his steamer line, and that if there is business enough he will dispatch a steamer from here every week, as it will take only three weeks for one of the new steamers to cross the ocean between here and China, via Japan.

These vessels are now being built on the northwest coast of England—two at Sunderland and the third at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The steamers will all be alike, and will be able to make seventeen knots an hour. They will run from Hongkong, (including, possibly, Shanghai,) via Yokohama and Kobe, and possibly Honolulu, to San Francisco.

**Murderer Koerner Baptized.**

SING SING, N. Y., March 25.—William J. Koerner, the murderer of his sweetheart, Rose Redgate, who is awaiting death in the condemned cells at the State Prison here, was to-day baptized a Catholic by the Rev. Father Nash of the Church of the Sacred Heart, 41 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony took place in the condemned cell room. A brother of Father Nash acted as godfather to the young man.


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Scotch Bicycle Hose, 75c. pair.
Domestic Bicycle Hose, 49c. pair.
These prices are just half value.

**Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, 98c.,** worth $1.50.

**Pure Silk, $1.98 each,** worth $3.50.

MEN'S HATS.

**$1.90 AND $2.90 for Derbys and Alpines**

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Imported Golf Caps, 50c.
Silk Hats, $3.90, $4.80, $5.80.

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# MARSHALL THE CHAMPION

## The Illinois Crack Shot Wins the Grand American Handicap at Elkwood Park.

## A CLEAN SCORE IN A GALE.

### Nine Men Have One Miss Each—Dr. Carver's Bird Killed, but Blown Out of Bounds—Koegle Also Lost One That Way.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 25.—"Tom" A. Marshall of Keithsburg, Ill., was the winner of the Grand American Handicap, which was decided at Elkwood Park this morning. Marshall made a clean score of 25 birds. His share of the prize money is $500. This is insignificant, however, compared to the honor of winning the greatest shooting match in the history of the sport. Dr. W. F. Carver of Chicago and Henry Koegle of Newark, who shoots under the name of "Henry See," had a good show of tieing Marshall. They killed as many birds, but in each case one fell dead out of bounds.

When the marksmen left the traps at 6 o'clock last night twenty-one rounds of the Grand American Handicap had been shot. Marshall, Carver, and Koegle were tied with a straight score. There were fifteen men who had twenty kills, and twelve who had grassed nineteen out of their twenty-one.

The continuation of the match commenced at 10:20 o'clock this morning. At that time the sun was shining brightly, but a gale from the west was sweeping over the grounds. The sportsmen knew what this meant. The birds were a fast lot.

When Dr. Carver faced the No. 1 trap he was cheered to the echo. An easy bird was his prey. He picked a harder one on the second trap, and this also was riddled with lead. On the No. 3 trap, while shooting his twenty-fourth round, he had a towering incomer. The first barrel hit the bird square enough, but to make sure of his kill, the doctor sent another load after the pigeon. The high wind carried the dead bird out of bounds, and in its fall it crashed through one of the west windows of the clubhouse. The doctor was chagrined, but his friends consoled him by saying that he still had a chance of winning first money. Koegle brought down both of his birds in the first and second traps. He went to the third trap and drew a swift incomer, and filled it with shot. The bird, however, fell dead out of bounds. This left only Marshall with straight kills. His twenty-fifth bird was a left quarterer. One barrel was enough to dispose of it, and the Westerner was the winner of the Grand American Handicap.

Following are the scores of those who took part in the Grand American Handicap to-day:

| Names. | K. | M. | Names. | K. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. A. Marshall | 25 | 0 | Dr. Hudson | 23 | 2 |
| H. S. Koegle | 24 | 1 | J. Merrill | 23 | 2 |
| Dr. W. F. Carver | 24 | 1 | "Arkansas Traveler" | 23 | 2 |
| Dr. J. I. Williamson | 24 | 1 | O. R. Dickey | 23 | 2 |
| R. S. Van Zyke | 24 | 1 | W. S. Ying | 23 | 2 |
| E. C. Burkhardt | 24 | 1 | C. W. Grimm | 23 | 2 |
| Edward Vorls | 24 | 1 | John Fanning | 20 | 3 |
| G. Cubberley | 24 | 1 | P. I. Clarke | 20 | 3 |
| C. F. Arno | 24 | 1 | J. Arlington | 21 | 3 |
| J. Anthony | 24 | 1 | Col. Delegate | 21 | 3 |
| W. Dunnell | 23 | 2 | H. S. Coldren | 21 | 3 |
| F. D. Altire | 23 | 2 | Noel Money | 19 | 3 |
| C. W. Budd | 23 | 2 | J. von Lengerke | 19 | 3 |
| C. Ferguson, Jr. | 23 | 2 | R. Phister | 21 | 3 |
| Robert Welch | 23 | 2 | F. Moore | 20 | 3 |
| Al. Ivins | 23 | 2 | | | |

### The Consolation Handicap.

The Consolation Handicap, fifteen birds, $15 entrance, had forty-eight entries. Following is the summary:

| Names. | K. | M. | Names. | K. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Merrill | 15 | 2 | Clayton | 14 | 1 |
| Gilbert | 15 | 0 | *Fanning D. | 4 | 2 |
| Grimm | 15 | 0 | *Coldren | 3 | 2 |
| *Budd | 6 | 2 | *Zweirlin | 4 | 2 |
| *Voris | 10 | 2 | *Fulford | 14 | 1 |
| *Dickey | 5 | 2 | *Howe | 3 | 2 |
| Burkhardt | 13 | 2 | *Welch | 3 | 2 |
| *Willey | 6 | 2 | *N. Money | 3 | 2 |
| *Williamson | 5 | 2 | *White | 5 | 2 |
| Ivins | 15 | 0 | *Arno | 5 | 2 |
| *Daly | 3 | 2 | *W. S. King | 4 | 2 |
| *"Arkansaw Traveler" | 7 | 2 | *Guthrie | 4 | 2 |
| *Harrington | 5 | 2 | *Capt. Money | 2 | 2 |
| *Brucken | 4 | 2 | *Cubberley | 6 | 2 |
| "Sporting Life" | 6 | 2 | *Parmalee | 8 | 2 |
| Knowlton | 14 | 1 | *Van Dyke | 6 | 2 |
| Dustcn | 14 | 1 | *Allen | 2 | 2 |
| *Ferguson, Jr. | 9 | 2 | *Bartlett | 9 | 2 |
| *Patten | 1 | 2 | *Carver | 12 | 2 |
| *Grieff | 10 | 2 | *Williamson | 4 | 2 |
| *Fairmount | 7 | 2 | Marshall | 14 | 1 |
| *Irby Bennett | 7 | 2 | Fl. Dunnell | 15 | 0 |
| T. C. Wright | 13 | 2 | *Bingham | 12 | 2 |
| *J. M. Baker | 0 | 2 | Powers | 4 | 2 |
| *Withdrew. | | | | | |

The clean-score men divided $312 and those with fourteen kills divided $153.60. The remaining $14.40 was shot for, miss and out, and was won by Powers, who had seven straight kills to his credit. There were three other entries.

There was some talk to-day of having a match between the East and West, with teams of five men each. When spoken to on the subject, Capt. "Jack" Brewer, the famous shot, said that the West could easily defeat the Eastern marksmen. He doubted very much if the match would take place, but said he was willing at any time to participate in such an event. To-morrow will probably wind up the sport at Elkwood.

The first match on the programme is at fifteen birds, $15 entrance; handicaps the same as those which governed the Grand American Handicap, with the exception of Marshall, who is put on the thirty-yard mark.

### Who the Winner Is.

Mr. Marshall, the winner of the Grand American Handicap, was born in Kentucky in 1857. He began to shoot at an early age, and is now considered one of the best shots in the West. He has been Mayor of Keithsburg, Ill., for twelve years and served in the Legislature from the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Districts in 1889 and 1891.

Mr. Marshall is also considered very fast at artificial targets. His first match of prominence was at Hot Springs, Ark., where he was defeated in a one-hundred-bird match by Dr. Carver of Chicago. The score was 96 to 94. Later Mr. Marshall was beaten again by Carver under the same conditions. This time the score was 94 to 92. The match was shot at Oskaloosa. He had his revenge, however, in a fifteen-bird match, which was shot at Galesburg. He won from Dr. Carver by the score of 49 to 47. He came East especially to enter the handicap decided to-day. This was his first appearance in this part of the country. At the traps he wears a green sweater. He is a member of the Illinois State team which tied with the Iowa team in the Dupont match at Chicago last year.

## FUTURE OF CYCLE SHOWS.

### Cycle Board of Trade Discusses the Question, but Does Not Act.

The question of future National cycle shows was not settled yesterday at the meeting of the Directors of the Cycle Board of Trade, and it now appears very likely that two big shows will be given, as formerly. At the recent exposition of bicycles and accessories, held in the Grand Central Palace, the stockholders were apparently very much opposed to a continuation of National shows, on the ground of expense. It is now believed, however, that many of those same stockholders will approve of future National shows.

It is argued that if the Board of Trade does not hold a show, somebody else will, and if one company announced its intention to exhibit, the others would have to follow for self-protection. Shows, therefore, seem to be a necessary evil. The Directors refused to decide so important a question one way or the other, although they have full power to do so, and at President Garford's suggestion, it was determined to formulate a set of questions bearing on the subject and request the stockholders to answer at once. When the answers are all in a meeting will be called and replies considered.

When the South American Commission visits this country this Summer to study the City Government and commercial systems, the members will be invited to inspect the large bicycle manufactories of the country. By interesting the commission in American bicycles it is hoped to pave the way for the larger sale of American wheels in the South American countries.

The finances of the board are in a very satisfactory state, according to a report made by the President. E. S. Pratt of Boston was elected to active membership, and C. D. Emanuel of Chicago to associate membership in the board. Thirty other applications for membership were received too late to be acted upon.

Applications for sanctions to exhibit bicycles in trains of cars, which two manufacturers desired to send around the country on a six months' schedule, were refused. The application for a sanction for an exhibition at the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, to be held this Summer at Nashville, was favorably considered. The management stated in its application that an entire building would be devoted to the bicycle exhibit. A sanction was also granted to the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, to be held in Omaha, June to November, 1898. The board placed itself on record as approving Senator Guy's bill, which aims to prevent misrepresentation in advertisements. A telegram was sent to the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee at Albany expressing the hope that the bill would become a law.

## SUNDAY BICYCLE RACING.

### Ex-President Sterling Elliott's Views Regarding It.

BOSTON, March 25.—Ex-President Sterling Elliott of the League of American Wheelmen returned to-day from an extended trip through the West. In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES representative on the secession sentiment relative to Sunday cycle racing he said:

"The most prominent wheelmen in Chicago, St. Louis, and the other large cities I visited, are not strongly in favor of the league granting Sunday cycle racing, although many of the ablest workers in the League of American Wheelmen in the far West, and some of those in the South, are in favor of it, as in those sections they have other sports on Sunday, and are naturally desirous of Sunday races. In my mind, it will not be long before the League of American Wheelmen will in some way get around this important question and provide for the parts of the country wishing the privilege of Sunday racing. This could be done by leaving the matter in the hands of the National Racing Board of the league, or possibly by leaving out of the constitution the word Sunday. I do not think that those who are pushing the secession matter will carry it to the extent that an independent organization will be formed to combat the league. They would, in the end, very much regret it.

"In the places I visited I found that league politics are still boiling, and from indications, the present administrators of the League of American Wheelmen have everything but an easy road to travel over. The Westerners are satisfied with many of the appointments, and think that 'ring rule' in the league has reached a point where elimination is necessary."

### Elevated Cars for Bicyclists.

The management of the elevated railroads has decided to cater to cyclists by running special cars on trains of the Ninth Avenue line on Sundays and holidays after April 1, from 5 to 9 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. A number of cars will be remodeled to accommodate the cyclists. The seats will be removed from one side and wheel racks substituted.

## THE BROOKLYN TEAM WON.

### It Beats the West London Club in a Game of Lacrosse.

LONDON, March 25.—A match game of lacrosse was played to-day between the Crescent Club team of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the team of the West London Club, the champion lacrosse team in the South of England.

The game was played on the grounds of the West London Club, and was won by the Crescent team, which beat the Englishmen by a score of 7 goals to 3. The playing throughout was very fast on both sides, and the West Londoners made desperate efforts in the last half to pull up to their opponents, but the Americans were the superior team, and won through their splendid passing and forced play.

## NEW 600-YARD RECORD.

### Made at the Annual Indoor Games of the Twenty-second Regiment.

A new American indoor 600-yard sprinting record was established last night by G. G. Hollander, Company E of the Twenty-second Regiment, at the regular annual games held at the regimental armory. The distance was made in 1 minute 16 2-5 seconds. The best previous record is 1 minute 17 4-5 seconds.

The athletic entertainment given by the regiment was attended by a crowd that filled the armory to overflowing. The programme included the following events:

Seventy-Yard Dash, Handicap Trials.—Won by M. B. Mendell, Company I.

Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Dash, Novice Trials.—Won by W. F. McLaughlin, Company I.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, (novice.)—Won by J. L. Meyer, Company I.

Three-Hundred-Yard Run, Handicap Trials.—Won by F. A. Denham, Company H.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by W. E. Mosher, Company H.

Six-Hundred-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. G. Hollander, Company E.

Eight-Hundred-and-Eighty-Yard Run, (novice.)—Won by W. F. McLaughlin, Company I.

Potato Race.—Won by F. A. Denham, Company H.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, (between Teddy Goodman of the Riverside Wheelmen and Samuel Brock of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.)—Won by Goodman.

One-Mile Run.—Won by E. W. Hjertberg, Company E.

Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by P. J. Corley, Company H.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by W. E. Mosher, Company H.

The points made by the different competing companies were: H, 31; E, 27; I, 28. Company H retains the Regimental Trophy. The games were followed by a dance.

## RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

### But One Favorite Successful in Yesterday's Contests.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—A large crowd witnessed to-day's racing over a fast track. The weather was fine. Only one post favorite was successful, the books winning on the day. The damage suit of Jockey Scherrer against Dave Gideon came up to-day in the Circuit Court here and was settled by Gideon paying the jockey $900 and assuming the costs of the suit.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Tommy Rutter, 94 pounds, (Burns,) 30 to 1, won by a length; Necedah, 107, (Scherrer,) 4 to 1, second by three lengths; Carrie Lyle, 102, (J. Hill..) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Alamo, Ettarre, Alva, Lillian E., J. H. Grafton, Sobriquet, May Ashley, Issie O., and Rapalatchie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Woodbird, 93 pounds, (Coley,) 15 to 1, won by a length; Henrica, 103, (T. Smith,) 3 to 1, second by three lengths; Juanita, 99, (A. Barrett,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. Dawn, Stevena, Clymena, Ollean, Chantress, Harry Floyd, and Oella also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and an eighth miles; selling. Bridgeton, 104 pounds, (Scherrer,) 3 to 5, won by two lengths; Paul Pry, 111, (A. Clayton,) 12 to 1, second by a length; Tixion, 100, (Overton,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:57. Bizarre, Davezac, Little Tom, and Lightfoot also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. One and a quarter miles. Pete Kitchen, 90 pounds, (Songer,) 9 to 2, won by a neck; Constant, 95, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 1, second by two lengths; Farmer Leigh, 95, (Hinde,) 5 to 1, third. Time—2:09¼. Rey Del Mar, Samson, Stachelberg, Proverb, and Laura Cotta also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Nairette, 105 pounds, (Clay,) 3 to 1, won by a length; Harry B., 101, (Burns,) 10 to 1, second by two lengths; Overflow, 103, (Caywood,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Harvey B., Shag, Benefit, Pommery Sec, Graefin, Mary Chance, and Mamie Callan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Patrol, 97 pounds, (Songer,) 8 to 5, won by a length; Volma, 95, (Clay,) 50 to 1, second by three lengths; Nicholas, 104, (Scherrer,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:29¼. Gunwad, Amanda V., Lizzie Mack, and Lord Willowbrook also ran.

### Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; purse. Tulare, 88 pounds, (Thompson,) 3 to 1, won by a head; Treachery, 108, (Slaughter,) 3 to 1, second, by a neck; Satyr, 99, (Piggott,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42⅗. Philip H., Laura Burt, Altivo, Fanny S., Cappy, Franco, Toby, Mojave, Joe K., Taranto, Harry Lewis, and Minnie H. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs; purse; two-year-olds. Recreation, 105 pounds, (Thorpe,) 11 to 5, won by four and a half lengths; Little T. G., 105, (H. Martin,) 16 to 5, second, by a length; Salmera, 106, (H. Brown,) 2 to 1, third. Time—0:49¾. Extempore, Swanhilda, Sadie Schwartz, Truth, Desdemona, Valencienne, Daisy, Spanish Queen, and La Maronna also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; purse. St. Distaff, 99 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, won by half a length; imp. Tranee, 104, (R. Isom,) 4 to 1, second, by four lengths; Vincitor, 99, (Jones,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:43¾. Mulberry, Brametta, Charlemagne, M. Clicquot also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Hohenzollern, 110 pounds, (Coady,) 7 to 1, won by a half length; Greyhurst, 112, (Thorpe,) 11 to 2, second, by three lengths; True Blue, 107, (Shepherd,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Personne, Bernardillo, Good Times, Horatio, and Scarborough also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Double Quick, 108 pounds, (Clawson,) 6 to 5, won by half a length; Wyoming, 108, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, second, by a length and a half; Miss Ruth, 107, (Reidy,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Ingleside, Semper Lex, Roselle, and Collins also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Buckwa, 110 pounds, (Hennessy,) 3 to 10, won by seven lengths; Preston, 110, (W. Martin,) 3 to 1, second, by three and a half lengths; Joan, 105, (Thompson,) 150 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Ramiro, also ran.

### Panmure Not Likely to Start.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 25.—Byron McClelland to-night denies the report that he is training and backing Will Wallace's Panmure, a candidate for the Kentucky Derby. He says Panmure will not in his opinion start in Kentucky's historic race.

## SALE OF TROTTING HORSES.

### Fair Prices for Stock from the Palo Alto Farm.

The sale of trotting horses by Peter C. Kellogg, which has been in progress in Madison Square Garden during the last three days, was concluded yesterday. Drafts from the Palo Alto Farm, Empire City Stud, and other establishments were disposed of, and fair prices were realized. Those that brought $200 or over were as follows:

PROPERTY OF THE PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

Tiny, 2:28¾, br. m., 1889, by Electioneer-Telle, by Gen. Benton; Bernard Goodwin, city ..... $1,000

Majora, b. f., 1895, by Truman-May Day, by Wissahickon; J. W. Holt, Vineland, N. J. 235

Ellene, blk. f., 1895, by Electricity-Lady Ellen, by Carr's Mambrino; Dr. T. Kniffen, Clinton, N. J. ..... 400

Adelle, ch. f., 1894, by Advertiser-Lady Ellen, by Carr's Mambrino; I. Golden, Boston ..... 200

Nina Whips, b. f., 1893, by Whips-Nina, by Piedmont; C. F. Schifferdecker, Albany... 340

Donchka, 2:24, b. m., 1890, by Wild Boy-Monique, by Fallis; J. Barrett, Saratoga. 900

Consolation, by Alexander's Norman; A. W. Scoville, Hartford, Conn. ..... 370

Consola, br. f., 1894, by Lone Pine-Consolation, by Alexander's Norman; C. E. Dunham, city ..... 550

Expresso, br. c., 1895, by Advertiser dam, thoroughbred Esther, by Express; F. D. Stout, Dubuque, Iowa ..... 650

Advotina, br. f., 1894, by Electioneer, Dr. Plotina, by Dexter Prince; Henry Sitzer, Bridgeport, Conn. ..... 260

Tirana, b. f., 1895, by Azmoor-Tirzah, by Dexter Prince; J. Gardner, city ..... 200

Lydar, ch. f., 1895, by Dexter Prince-Lady Wilkes, by George Wilkes; J. Golden, Boston ..... 260

Parlon, b. c., 1893, by Palo Alto-Manette, by Nutwood; D. Ashley, Paterson, N. J.. 240

Adabell, ch. f., 1895, by Advertiser-Beautiful Belles, by The Moor; G. W. Leavitt, Boston ..... 1,025

Amarillento, ch. f., 1895, by Advertiser-Amrah, by Nutwood; P. R. McNeil, city.. 230

Elsiloo, b. f., 1895, by Azmoor-Elsie, by General Benton; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco 700

Ella, b. f., 1896, by Altivo-Elaine, by Messenger Duroc; J. Golden, Boston ..... 725

Colma, gr. m., 1895, by Lent-Gertie, by Santag Mohawk, by Mohawk Prince; G. Reuseus, city ..... 500

McGrane, b. c., 1895, by Dexter Prince-Maiden, by Electioneer; C. L. McKay, Sovereign, Va. ..... 210

Floweretta, b. f., 1895, by Dexter Prince-Wildflower, by Electioneer; Daniel Meahaney, Portsmouth, N. H. ..... 230

Lucrative, b. f., 1895, by Dexter Prince-Lucyneer, by Electioneer; P. Donohue, Hartford, Conn. ..... 210

Norcol, b. c., 1894, by Norris-Coral, by Electioneer; Dr. O. J. Ward, city ..... 270

Zeller, br. g., 1893, by Norris-Lorinne, by General Benton; Daniel Meahaney, Portsmouth, N. H. ..... 450

Ynez, b. f., 1895, by Advertiser-Nettie Nutwood, by Nutwood; P. H. Powers, Brooklyn ..... 200

Hunyadi, 2:26¾, b. c., 1893, by Hugo-Orphan Girl, by Piedmont; J. Driscoll, Parkville, L. I. ..... 600

Palomerico, b. c., 1896, by Palo Alto-American Girl, by Toronto Sontag; T. Jones, Harrisburg, Penn. ..... 250

Bellar, b. f., 1894, by Lent-Gertie, by Hambletonian Prince; W. Brown, Newark, N. J. ..... 310

Spinner, b. g., 1894, by Lottery-Mollie Cobb, by General Benton; J. J. Williamson, Brooklyn ..... 280

Total for 46 head, $14,205; average, $308.80.

PROPERTY OF THE EMPIRE CITY STUD.

Orangelander, 2:16½, br. s., 1888, by Greenlander-Orange Girl, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; P. H. Powers, Brooklyn ..... $460

Kate of Greenlander, 2:17¾ pacing, blk. m., 1890, by Greenlander-Kate Wilkes, by Red Wilkes; J. H. Shults, Brooklyn ..... 400

Czarina, 2:21, b. m., 1882, by Egbert-Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; D. Meahaney, Portsmouth, N. H. ..... 270

Total for 13 head, $2,240.

PROPERTY OF GEORGE SIEBOLD, BROOKLYN.

Lady Lee, 2:20, pacing, blk. m., 1889, by Alcantara-Lady Maud, by Thomas Jefferson; J. Golden, Boston ..... 240

Katola, blk. m., 1892, by Patchen Wilkes-Lucy Homer, by Homer; J. Golden, Boston ..... 380

Katella, blk. m., 1893, by Patchen Wilkes-Lucy Homer, by Homer; J. Golden, Boston ..... 240

PROPERTY OF ESTATE OF EDWIN BATES, DERBY, VT.

Ashton, ch. g., 1892, by Abdallah Wilkes-Artesia, by William L.; J. H. Shults, Brooklyn ..... 220

Verbena, b. f., 1896, by Abdallah Wilkes-Vinette, by Voltaire; Thomas Mott, Port Washington, N. Y. ..... 205

PROPERTY OF F. W. COE, MIDDLEFIELD, CONN.

Arlena, 2:17½, b. m., 1890, sire said to be Arlington, dam said to be Kitchen Belle, by Sweepstakes; J. S. Bristol, Danbury, Conn. ..... $525

PROPERTY OF G. M. WEBB, GERMANTOWN, PENN.

Wilbooka, 2:19¼, b. m., 1890, by Wilkes Boy-Kate, by Allen Book; D. Meahaney, Portsmouth, N. H. ..... 725

PROPERTY OF G. C. SNOW, BROCKTON, MASS.

Sue Gillig, 2:25¼, b. m., 1888, by Gillig-Cecil, by Waltham; C. B. Temple, Brooklyn ..... $220

PROPERTY OF C. D. RHINEHART, BROOKLYN.

Rupert Gillig, 2:21¾, b. g., 1889, by Gillig-Cecil, by Waltham; G. B. Sneider, Paterson, N. J. ..... $200

## FITZSIMMONS AT THE HEAD.

### A New Athletic Club to be Established in New York, with the Champion as the Director.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—According to Martin Julian, Bob Fitzsimmons will be at the head of an athletic club to be established in New York City.

Fitz and Julian will be the instructors, and the building will be fitted up with all the appliances of modern athletics. It will also contain large clubrooms and fine baths. They hope to have it open by October at the latest. Contests of various kinds will be given, but everything is to be kept within the law.

### Sullivan Challenges Fitzsimmons.

BOSTON, March 25.—Frank V. Dunn has deposited $1,000 in cash with a temporary stakeholder, on behalf of John L. Sullivan, and challenged Robert Fitzsimmons to fight to a finish with gloves before the club giving the largest purse for $5,000 a side and the championship of the world, within nine months from date.


Why not cure your

**Catarrh?**

It can be done positively with Booth's **"Hyomei"** Pocket Inhaler Outfit, the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment of throat and lung diseases.

**"CURES BY INHALATION."**

At all druggists, $1.00, or at office. Consultation free. Send for *free* pamphlet.

**R. T. BOOTH,**
23 East 20th Street, New York.

BICYCLES.

PIERCE CYCLES

**Tried AND True**

The youth who bore mid snow and ice
That banner with a strange device
Would say to-day, as others do,
That Pierce's Special, "Tried and True,"
Is the best wheel for me and you.
It EXCELS, Sir, all.

**$100**

The Geo. N. Pierce Co., Mfrs., 105 Chambers Street.
UPTOWN STORE—
1434 Broadway, Cor. 40th St.
BROOKLYN, 291 Fulton St. ORANGE, N. J.
1080-82 Bedford Ave. 251 Main Street.
Factory, Buffalo, N. Y.

Steel, Wood, Rubber, But Mostly Brains.

The triumph of mind over matter never had clearer illustration than in the

Lyndhurst THE SPECIAL-MADE BICYCLE

$125. $100.

The finest example of what specialized skill can do in cycle building.

McKEE & HARRINGTON,
Factory and Salesrooms, 173 Grand St., N. Y., (near Broadway.) Catalogue Free.

**PRICES REDUCED.**
Highest Quality Maintained.

1897 Ramblers ... $80
1896 Ramblers ... $60
(While They Last.)

Gormully & Jeffery M'f'g. Co.
939-945 EIGHTH AV., NEAR 56TH ST., N. Y.
342 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

New JOHNSON CYCLES, $24.50

New Tandems, $39; Celebrated Earls, $29.50; original Dauntless, '97 mod., $35; Stearns, $35; Hartford, $35; Wolff-Amer., $35; Tourist, $30; L. A. W., $35; 3,000 others, such as Elmores, Liberty, Syracuse, Royal, Eclipse, &c., at prices unheard of. Inspection invited.

WILLIS' Park Row Bi. Co. 23 Park Row, opp. Post Office.

THEY NEVER DISAPPOINT. The Indra CYCLES WILSON BROS COMPANY 119 Chambers St. N.Y. CITY.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF BICYCLES.—Second-hand, low prices; cash or installments. Metropolitan Bicycling Co., 60th St. & Boulevard.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES.—BARGAINS FROM $30.00 up; cash or installments. Call at 318 Broadway, New York.

EVA: Every afternoon about 5 o'clock I begin to gape and yawn and I yawn and gape and yawn till bed-time. If I nip one yawn in the bud the next follows almost immediately and is bound to be a regular jaw-breaker.

MAY: I had such an experience myself one time, and I remember asking the doctor whether one should try to keep from yawning, and he said no, that the act of gaping gives to the blood more oxygen and acts by mechanical pressure on the heart and lungs. If one has chronic gaping it is a symptom which should cause the affected one to look after her general health, for it is a sure sign that something is wrong.

MRS. MOORE: It is pretty well understood that yawning is an ailment that comes from indigestion or lack of tone in the system and may be cured by taking a Ripans Tabule before retiring. After a few days of this treatment the tendency will disappear.



SPORTING GOODS.

**Opening Sale Bicycle Clothing**

For this opening, goods in this department are marked at just one-half what they were made to sell for. This kind of a reduction usually comes at the end of the season. We make it **NOW,** when you want the goods. Sale commences Friday at 8 A. M., and continues until Saturday at 6 P. M.

**Golf Bicycle Suits,** this year's style, elegantly trimmed and tailored; usual price, $7.50; during this sale, **$3.75**

Our **$10 Suits** during this sale, **5.75**

Our **$12 Suits** during this sale **7.50**

Our **$15 Suits** during this sale **9.50**

50 pairs **Bicycle Knickerbockers,** $3.50 kind, during this sale **1.29**

100 **Bicycle Coats,** $3.50 kind, during this sale . . . . . **1.29**

Manufacturer's sample line of **Golf-Bicycle Hosiery,** made to sell at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00; during this sale, your choice . . . . . **69c**
(Footless or with feet.)

$3.50 Sample **Sweaters,** laced front, high collars . . . . . **1.39**

**Kangaroo Bicycle Shoes,** $2.50 kind . . . . . **1.59**

Shop Friday if you can, so as to avoid the rush on Saturday.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. | Spalding-Bidwell Co.
126-130 Nassau St. | 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.


## SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROSALIE OR ROSA BIRNBAUM, OTHERWISE known as Rosalie or Rosa Birnbaum-Bill.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSALIE or ROSA BIRNBAUM, otherwise known as Rosalie or Rosa Birnbaum-Bill, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram I. Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of November, 1896. MARY HERLEN KRIDEL, Administratrix. ABRAM I. ELKUS, Attorney for Administratrix, 56 Pine Street, New-York. n20-1aw6mF

SCHRADER, GEORGE F. C. L., OTHERWISE known as Frederick Schrader.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. C. L. SCHRADER, otherwise known as Frederick Schrader, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at our place of transacting business, Room No. 901 No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of February, 1897. FREDERICK SCHRADER, JOHN SCHRADER, Executors. SAM'L E. DUFFEY, Atty. for Executors, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City. f26-1aw6mF

TOMPKINS, MINTHORNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Jesse S. Nelson, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1896. MARY C. TOMPKINS, Executrix. JESSE S. NELSON, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine St., N. Y. d18-1aw6mF

TUNIS, NEHEMIAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NEHEMIAH TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles B. Storrs, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1896. WILLIAM E. TUNIS, NEHEMIAH L. TUNIS, LUCIA B. TUNIS, Executors. CHARLES B. STORRS, Attorney for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New-York City. n20-1aw6mF

TWOMBLY, HORATIO N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. TWOMBLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph W. Howe, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of November, 1896. PHEBE JANE TWOMBLY, Administratrix; JOSEPH W. HOWE, Attorney for Administratrix, 43 Wall Street. n13-1aw6mF

WHITE, MARGARET A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET A. WHITE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John McMahon, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of December, 1896. JOHN R. WHITE, Administrator. JOHN McMAHON, Attorney for Administrator, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. d11-1aw6mF

WORMAN, EMMA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA P. WORMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office of John R. Abney, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1897. JAMES H. WORMAN, Administrator. JOHN R. ABNEY, Esq., Atty. for Administrator, 2 Wall Street, New York City. f19-1aw6mF

ZOLLIKOFER, OTTO HOFMANN Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO HOFMANN Y ZOLLIKOFER, late of the City of Ponce, Island of Puerto Rico, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1896. PEDRO J. SALICRUP, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Adm'r c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New-York City. o23-1aw8mF

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CATHERINE COURTNEY, plaintiff, against MARY VALENTINE, Margaret Newkirk, William Hughes, Sarah E. Hughes, his wife, and Delia S. Quintard, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale in partition in the above-entitled action entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 23rd day of February, 1897, as amended by an order made and entered therein in said Clerk's office on the 4th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment and order mentioned and therein described as follows:

First Parcel: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Seventh Avenue, distant forty-six feet five inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street; running thence easterly at right angles (or nearly so) to Seventh Avenue seventy-five feet to a point forty-six feet two and three-quarter inches northerly from Thirtieth Street; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty feet eight and one-quarter inches; thence westerly at right angles to Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a wall to be used as a party wall seventy-five feet to the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence southerly along the easterly side of Seventh Avenue twenty feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 365 Seventh Avenue.

Second Parcel: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Seventh Avenue distant sixty-six feet and eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street, running thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a wall to be used as a party wall seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty-one feet seven and one-half inches; thence westerly at right angles (or nearly so) to Seventh Avenue seventy-five feet and one-half inch to the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence southerly along the easterly side of Seventh Avenue twenty-one feet and five inches to the point or place of be

# The New York Times

*"All the News That's Fit to Print."*

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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**Amusements This Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Educational Exhibition—Day and Evening.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—L'Arlesienne—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—2:00.
CASINO—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
DALY'S—The Wonder—8:15. 3 P. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Carmen—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Rosemary—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Bocksprueng—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin—8:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

**TWELVE PAGES.**

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897.

## THE SENATE AND THE TREATY.

The Senate's chief amendment to the arbitration treaty is indefensible. No matter what form it takes, whether it is left vague enough to cause misunderstanding between the Executive and the Senate, or whether it be made perfectly definite and self-operating, it is a foolish amendment. What it is meant to do is to require the assent of the Senate, by a two-thirds vote, before any differences with Great Britain can be submitted to arbitration. Logically this is, of course, equivalent to an almost complete wiping out of the treaty. It amounts to saying "We will admit all differences of certain classes to arbitration if, as each case arises, we choose to do so."

The English press, and very likely the British Government, is disgusted with such childishness. We do not wonder. Suppose the matter were turned around? Suppose we had promised to arbitrate all questions of certain sorts, and the British Government should say: "We accept your promise and shall hold you to it, but we shall only submit these questions, if, as each one comes up, we elect so to do." The Senate would echo with indignant protest, and the Secretary who ventured to accept such a one-sided convention would be denounced as weak and cowardly. He would be lucky if he were not also accused of having sold himself for British gold.

Bad and silly as the Senate amendment is, we profoundly desire the ratification of the treaty, without that amendment if possible, but in any case, the ratification. Then, if Great Britain can be persuaded to accept the maimed treaty, there will still be a great and precious gain for the cause of peace and order and civilization. We shall still have erected a strong and measurably effective barrier against the most awful disaster that can be visited on a people—unnecessary war. During the term of the treaty, if any difference covered by it arises, we shall have a definite machinery for arbitration ready for use; we shall have accepted the principle of arbitration and solemnly pledged ourselves to apply it unless our Senate shall refuse, and the responsibility for refusal will be so tremendous that we do not believe that the required one-third of the Senators would dare to assume it.

For, see what would be the real question submitted to the Senate. It would not be simply, as some Senators seem to imagine, "Shall we arbitrate this difference?" It would be in effect, "Shall we go to war." Any question would, of course, be settled by diplomatic negotiation to begin with, if that were practicable. The resources of both Governments for the peaceful adjustment of differences would be exhausted before arbitration was appealed to. If that appeal were made and the Senate rejected it, it would almost inevitably lead to war. We do not believe that the Senate, under the pressure of public opinion which would be concentrated on the single question before it, would dare to take such a step. And after five years of experience under an imperfect treaty we are confident that a complete one would take its place.

## FOR CORRECTION HEREAFTER.

The vote on the final passage of the Greater New York charter in the Senate yesterday was 39 to 9, or more than four to one in its favor. The ratio is almost exactly the same as in the Assembly two days before, 118 to 28, and in neither case was it a strict party division. Men who had honestly opposed certain features, especially the double-chambered Municipal Assembly and the four-headed Police Board—Democrats like CANTOR and MCNULTY, and Republicans like PAVEY, BRUSH, and WRAY—finally voted for the bill.

This is a pretty clear indication that the consolidation of the cities was believed at Albany to be popular with the citizens of the communities concerned, for there is no special reason why public sentiment elsewhere should have demanded it, and no indication that it did. Belief in its popularity is the only rational explanation of the persistency of Mr. PLATT and the representatives of the Republican organization in carrying through their scheme. They must have believed that they could not afford to abandon consolidation or even postpone it, and that the interests of their party were better served by this kind of a charter than they would be by a better one. In this latter respect they were short-sighted, but that is characteristic of the practical politician. The only sentiment he understands is party sentiment, and that is not the sentiment that turns the scale between parties.

We may as well make up our minds that consolidation is going to take effect on the 1st of January next under this charter. It goes to the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City for acceptance, but they were all three members of the Charter Commission and signed the report which commended it to the favorable consideration of the Legislature. They are required by the Constitution to give a public hearing upon it, but there is no doubt of acceptance or of the approval of the Governor. Gov. BLACK would hardly veto any measure supported by four-fifths of both houses, including nearly all the representatives of his own party, unless he had made it clear beforehand that it was objectionable to him, and he has given no sign of objecting to this charter.

What then are the people of New York, Brooklyn, and the rest of the Greater New York going to do about it? If they really desire to defeat the schemes of the politicians, secure good municipal government for themselves, and correct the errors and defects in the charter imposed upon them, they have only to unite for that purpose, regardless of party lines. Let them support the Citizens' Union in its campaign for non-partisan government and make it successful at the election this year, and they will be able before the end of the first Greater New York administration to demonstrate their right to self-government and their capacity for it and to have the charter made to suit them and not to suit any political machine or combination of machines.

## ANDREW D. WHITE FOR GERMANY.

Mr. MCKINLEY has made an excellent choice for the German Embassy, and Senator PLATT shows sound sense in not opposing it, if indeed he does not support it. The fact that a gentleman from New York has already been appointed to the French Embassy can have weight against this choice only with those who take a very narrow view of the public service. Mr. WHITE is of that rare type of citizens who belong essentially to the Republic, and not to any one of its States. He may be said to be by his aims, character, and abilities a representative of the Nation in the best and broadest sense, and can be credited to its intellectual capital as Mr. HAY was to the political capital. These two appointments, indeed, are indications of a high standard on the part of Mr. MCKINLEY in his choice of foreign representatives. These are selected for the good of the whole Nation, and the President's party gains only so far as the Nation gains.

Mr. WHITE, moreover, is a gentleman who will be peculiarly welcome in Germany, not because he has any prejudices in sympathy with those of the Germans, but because he is an excellent type of the cultured, accomplished, and competent public servant of which the Germans themselves are so justly proud. Whatever duties may fall to his charge in Berlin, he will meet those with whom he has to deal on a footing of mutual respect, and that is a condition highly favorable to the proper settlement of diplomatic matters, great or small.

## TO SAVE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Madison Square Garden can be saved by $50,000 a year of additional income. Failing that, it must be sold under foreclosure. How shall the needed income be provided?

It is a question of real importance to the people of the city. The Garden is an institution, like Central Park, Fifth Avenue, the Opera House. It is one of the organs of the city, like the churches, the clubs, and the hotels. It is a public asset. The extinguishment of it would leave New York visibly poorer and appreciably less attractive. But it is an asset that is kept on the books at private cost for the public use and enjoyment. The bearers of the burden have grown weary. They are, in truth, not a little uneasy, too, for the load will presently become too heavy to be borne by them unaided. It must be lifted, or at least distributed.

The expense account of Madison Square Garden is made up of interest on bonds, taxes, insurance, and ordinary running expenses. The company paid $1,000,000 for the land, and the land and building stand on its books at $2,650,000. There is a bonded debt of $2,000,000, on which the annual interest charge is $107,500. For purposes of taxation the real estate is assessed at $1,250,000. Until this year the company has paid a personal tax on $100,000. The Board of Taxes and Assessments has increased this to $600,000. The chief items of expenditure therefore are these:

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest | $107,500 |
| Taxes, about | 30,000 |
| Insurance | 9,000 |
| Maintenance | 15,000 |
| Total | $161,500 |

Lighting, heating, wages, and the minor expenditures for maintenance must be added to this, bringing the total up to more than $175,000 a year.

The Garden cannot earn this money. The restaurant, the ballroom and the theatre, and the roof garden, all at the Madison Avenue end of the building, have not been successful. The theatre is conducted at a loss, the restaurant has never been rented, and the large hall intended for balls, concerts, &c., is rarely used. The arena is operated at a profit. It is the only part of the building that takes care of itself. The loss of income from the theatre, for which no lessee can be found, and from other sources brings the company face to face with a shrinkage of more than $70,000 in its revenues, as compared with the previous fiscal year. During only two years of the seven that have elapsed since the opening of the Garden has the company been able to meet the interest on its bonds, taxes, insurance, and running expenses. There has never been anything left for the stockholders.

The present condition of the company, therefore, is this: The holders of the first mortgage bonds are amply secured. The second mortgage bondholders cannot expect to get more than one-half their par value. The stock is valueless. The present owners of the property, having had no return on their investment for seven years, alarmed by the shrinkage in earning power, and seeing that a foreclosure is inevitable, have decided to sell. They have recognized the obligations of public spirit. They are not particularly troubled about the loss of dividends. But the fixed charges must be met, or the Garden goes to the auction block.

That would be a bad thing for New York. Doesn't everybody feel that his stock of pleasure would be diminished if the Garden were cut up into grocery stores and offices and there were no more big shows and spectacles? Isn't it a rather weak and foolish thing to let this great Garden of life and joy be taken away from us? In any Continental city the difficulty would be met by an appropriation of public money. That is impossible here. We cannot even go to the extent of remitting the taxes on the Garden, although the personalty assessment seems exorbitant. If the Madison Avenue end of the building could, by its devotion to other uses, be made to earn 6 per cent. upon the value of the land, the property would be self-sustaining. Perhaps that is not practicable.

But there is plenty of money to be had to keep the Garden going, if somebody will only ask for it. There must be an organized effort, however; somebody with authority to smite the rock of public appreciation and generosity. We suggest that the managers of the arena shows and those who are interested in maintaining a place for great mass meetings meet and devise ways and means. Let representatives of the National Horse Show Association, of the Westminster Kennel Club, of the National Sportsmen's Association, of BARNUM & BAILEY, of the Arion Society, of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, of the Live Stock Association, of the American Institute, of the Chicken Show, with Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH of the Republican County Committee, Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN of the Tammany organization, Mr. FRANCIS M. SCOTT of the National Democracy, and Mr. JAMES C. CARTER of the Citizens' Union, come together and determine upon a plan of action to raise a guarantee fund of $50,000 a year, in addition to its estimated revenue, to be made available for tiding the Garden over its difficulties.

If each of these organizations would guarantee a sum proportioned to its means and its interest, a committee representing them could easily raise the balance of the fund from the public. The main thing is to make a start.

## THREE WISE MEN OF GOTHAM.

Few Greater New Yorkers but will be uplifted in their spirits by the return of GIBBS, QUIGG, and LAUTERBACH from Albany with three large fleas in their respective ears. These three metropolitan statesmen seemed to discern in the precipitate and jamming temper of the Legislature a chance for their own mastery of the situation. The dead-lock in the Police Board offered them an opportunity to reconstitute the Police Board, including the Bureau of Elections, in the interest of the local Republican machine, of which they are the assiduous operators. They must have had reason to believe that, in the language of Richard Swiveller, "the old man was friendly," and they drew a bill on large and liberal lines of which they felt sure that he would approve. This measure they took to Albany in anticipated triumph, and now they are bringing it back as aforesaid.

Their bright expectations did not seem unreasonable. They were already aware that, although the inhabitants of Greater New York are almost half of the people of the State, the opinions of these persons or of their representatives upon their own exclusive concerns are regarded in Albany as of no account whatever. It was not because the population affected was all but unanimously hostile to the scheme of QUIGG, GIBBS, and LAUTERBACH that it failed of execution. The Legislature would have put it through and established a police Pashalic in the metropolitan district, under the suzerainty of LOU PAYN, with no more consideration for what a "plebiscite" of Greater New York might decide than the European concert shows for the wishes of the Cretan Christians. LOU himself was much in favor of the project, as was to have been expected. But the friendliness of the "old man," if it existed at all, did not extend so far as to make the pleasant project a "Government measure." The Governor of the State and the legislators thereof were left free to exercise their own judgment, and they have exercised it to such purpose that the authors of the project, who took it to Albany in christening robes, have brought it back in a coffin.

They evidently do not understand it. It seemed to be so clearly in the interest of the party in the State as well as of the local machine of which they were a great part. It even seemed to them in sanguine moments to offer a chance of carrying Greater New York for the party and the machine. But it may be suggested to them that the majority and the Governor were countrymen before they were Republicans. After they have become accustomed to govern New York without reference to the wishes of its own inhabitants, and have been applauded and encouraged in that course by the Quiggs, Gibbses, and Lauterbachs of the metropolis, they come naturally to have only a less dislike and suspicion of a city Republican than of a city Democrat. They look upon Greater New York as BLUCHER looked on London, but they have no more intention than the Prussian Marshal of allowing the inhabitants to take part in the loot. If QUIGG and GIBBS and LAUTERBACH desire a share in the spoil, let them acquire a residence in Rensselaer or Columbia or Ontario or Monroe.

## CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNERS.

Now that all doubt of the validity of the provision of the rapid transit law for a construction of the proposed roads at the expense of the city has been removed, and the consent of the local authorities has been granted by an almost unanimous vote of the Board of Aldermen, there should be no delay in obtaining the consent of property owners along the route.

There was never any scheme of public improvement, however manifestly beneficial, which was not opposed by some selfish interest or some perversely timid conservatism. But that a majority in interest of the owners of real estate along the proposed underground road should not consent to its construction with alacrity is inconceivable. Of its value to their property there can be no manner of doubt.

The objection to the original route through Broadway was due somewhat to fear of injury to the foundations of the great buildings from an excavation for a four-track road, and still more to a dread of the interruption of traffic in that crowded thoroughfare during construction. But what decided the fate of the plan for that route was the lack of any definite limit of estimated cost. It is our belief that the failure of property owners in Broadway to give their consents will clearly appear in years to come to have been an unfortunate mistake.

On the Elm Street and Fourth Avenue line there should be no occasion for resorting to the courts. The owners of property should realize that a rapid transit road there will speedily build up a new Broadway, parallel to the old one to Forty-second Street, which will rival, if it does not surpass it, in the value of abutting property in a few years. It will be strange if these property owners are not eager to give their consents, and that they will be influenced to the contrary by the only interests opposed to rapid transit—those concerned in existing systems of slow and moderate transit—is an assumption that does no credit to their intelligence or their public spirit.

When the time comes for nominating a candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York, as come it will within the next seven months, the Citizens' Union will want a man who in his character and record embodies the principle of absolute non-partisanship in the administration of municipal affairs and who can be depended upon to carry that principle out consistently and persistently without any pledge or promise. One man there is conspicuously in sight, the only one that has exhibited the character and made the record that will afford the required guarantee, and his name is GEORGE E. WARING, recognizable the world over as the Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning in the present City of New York.

The two anti-Trust bills introduced by the "special legislative committee investigating Trusts" were passed by the Assembly yesterday with a very small negative vote, and that cast chiefly by those who claim to be more opposed to Trusts than the supporters of the bills. It is doubtful whether these measures will have or were intended to have much practical effect. The investigation, the bills, and the vote in the Legislature all represent a desire to placate the sentiment of hostility to "Trust" combinations rather than a serious effort to deal intelligently with a great problem that has arisen in our industrial and commercial development.

The capture of a Turkish fort in Crete is remarkable on several accounts. It is mainly remarkable as a defiance of the concert. For the capture was effected in spite of the fire of the Turkish warships, and therefore under the guns of whatever foreign men-of-war may be left in the harbor of Canea. The capture was also a very spirited feat of arms, well planned and neatly executed. It will tend to hearten the insurgents and correspondingly to dishearten the Turks. In fact, if the powers would only keep their hands off, it seems that the Cretans are quite capable of working their own deliverance from Turkish rule without the direct assistance of the Greeks. The Greeks are keeping Turkey too busy on the Thessalian frontier to allow the Sultan to reinforce the garrison of Crete, and all the signs are that the Cretans are more than a match for the garrison if it be not reinforced. The withdrawal of the Greek troops, provided the Turkish troops were not to be increased in number, would probably solve the immediate Cretan question if the powers would assent to that solution. But apparently nothing will content the concert, meaning Russia, but an active intervention on the Turkish side wherever the Turk seems to be in danger of being beaten.

The surrender to the custody of the American Ambassador in London of the original log of the Mayflower is a graceful act. It rather gains in grace from the performance of it precisely at the time when the United States Senate is evincing so remarkable an exhibition of boorishness toward England. Neither does it lose its grace on account of the bewildering ignorance of American geography which was incidentally exhibited by the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, the official custodian of the record. This functionary inquired whether "New England was a part of Massachusetts," and found nobody able to answer his question but an American reporter. Having been enlightened upon this point, he further asked whether Plymouth was in Massachusetts. The incident is noteworthy as showing that Englishmen otherwise well informed are under no more compulsion to inform themselves about America than they were a generation or two generations ago. An English barrister would be ashamed of such an ignorance of the geography of Hindustan as he cheerfully exhibits in respect to the United States.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the many things not produced in this country, and which there is no intention of producing here, but which the new Tariff bill removes from the free list and burdens with a heavy duty, is the peculiar substance known to commerce as "degras." It is the oil that exists, to a greater or less amount, in all wool when it comes from the backs of sheep, and it is removed when the wool is prepared for manufacture. In this country no attempt to save the oil is made, and, with other waste products of the factories, it helps along the pollution of our rivers. Abroad, and especially in France, care is taken to recover the "degras" from the alkaline solutions in which the wool is cleansed, and as it possesses certain qualities not found in any other oils, the business in it is of considerable proportions. One merit of "degras" is its complete freedom from any tendency to spontaneous combustion, a characteristic which makes safe a process in the preparation of high-grade leather which, if other lubricants were used, would be attended with constant danger and be made commercially impossible. There is at present no known substitute for "degras," and its importation must continue if American manufacturers of these leathers are to compete with those of France, something which they are now doing with considerable success. The demand for a duty on wool oil comes from the makers of fish oil, tallow oil, and other substances of a like nature, not one of which can be used in place of "degras." That the latter could be made here is quite true, but it is equally true that to do so will not be attempted for years to come, if ever, for in this country each factory prepares its own wool, and until this work becomes a special industry, as abroad, it will not pay to give much attention to waste products of the cleansing operation.

—There seems to be in Sing Sing—a town which, as is well known, has more than a few inhabitants with a lot of burdensome leisure on their hands—a literary bureau devoted to the supplying of busy persons in other places—New York editors, for example—with information of the kind that is usually allowed to rest quietly on the pages of books of reference. From this bureau there came to THE TIMES office on Tuesday a letter which kindly summarized for us the moralizing of one EPICTETUS, a Greek, we understand, who some years ago tried to console himself for certain social and physical misfortunes by asserting that really they didn't matter. Yesterday, another letter, signed with a different name, but apparently turned out by the same skillful manipulator of a typewriter, told us all about the views expressed in 1890 and 1891 by the foes of Dr. KOCH and his "lymph." Just what we are expected to do with this somewhat antique information is not manifest. There is certainly no place for it in a newspaper whose columns are crowded with to-day's events and opinions. Now that the Sing Sing Literary Bureau has taken up medical matters, why doesn't it employ its typewriter to put in brief and readable form the latest results achieved by the use of serum cures for diphtheria and tetanus, or the marvelous advances made daily in the domain of brain surgery by men who would still be imitating the Hawaiian witch doctors, and cutting buttonholes in skulls at random, were it not for the discoveries, incalculably valuable, made by investigators of the class to which Dr. KOCH belongs? In time, the promoters of the Sing Sing bureau might realize the difference between the uses and the abuses of vivisection, and then this paper would welcome their aid in its frequent efforts to bring about a reform of those abuses and to make easier the extension of those uses. We have spoken.

—At a time when just denunciation of the treatment to which men on American sailing vessels are subjected has been excited by the dreadful experience through which the crew of the T. F. Oakes was quite needlessly forced to go, it will be only fair to state that there are American ships whose owners and officers do not make the starvation and abuse of sailors the basis of their profits. The list of these honorable exceptions, it is humiliating to confess, would not take up much space, even if it were set down in full, but that is no reason for ignoring its existence. There is reason for just pride, too, in the fact that, just as the little fleet of big ships bearing our flag includes the very best specimens of marine architecture afloat today, so the few of them on which humanity and a wise generosity are illustrated exemplify those traits to a higher degree than is the case with the vessels of any other nation. Any one who asks the sailors that stroll along the East River wharves on what ship of all others they would prefer to sail is very likely to hear the name of some one of two or three American clippers, coupled, it is true, with vehement remarks on the superior treatment received, as a general rule, on vessels subject to the shipping laws of Great Britain. The name in highest repute, perhaps, among New York sailors, is that of the William H. Macy, a ship of 2,100 tons, owned at Rockport, Me., commanded by the veteran Captain, J. A. AMESBURY. He is an officer who wants men, not dogs, on his deck, and who succeeds in getting them, because his treatment of his crew is of the sort that men expect. One result of this is that sailors make voyage after voyage with Capt. AMESBURY, instead of always deserting him in a body at the first port reached, and another, upon which the owners of the Oakes might well ponder, is that the Macy almost invariably makes quick runs. Some call this "luck," and ascribe it to favoring winds. Now, as a matter of fact, ships are propelled by men, not by the wind, and a smart crew—that is, a crew well fed, and therefore strong, well treated, and therefore willing—can do much toward shortening every voyage. With such a crew, the Captain can "hold on" when his stingy and brutal rival is forced to shorten sail, and he can take advantage of every little breeze in the regions of calms. It is absolutely true that the Oakes was out 259 days, not on account of storms, adverse winds, and no wind at all, but because she sailed from Hongkong with a "lazareet" scantily supplied with stores of wretched quality.

## PERSONAL.

—Those residents of Baltimore who are spiritistically, as distinguished from spiritually, inclined are just now congratulating Mrs. A. BRANT of 212 North Eutaw Street, in that city, over the possession of a tea-rose bush which has developed remarkable materializing abilities. Upon the leaves of this valuable plant, it seems, the spirits of Mrs. BRANT'S departed friends have taken to leaving imprints of their features. For instance, one day this week a leaf showed marks which even scoffers admitted were faintly like a rude sketch of a human face. Among those inclined to belief in the supernatural, some saw on the leaf two faces, and the most enthusiastic saw three—a young and an elderly woman and an old man. An itinerant trance specialist from California was called in to examine the prodigy, and instantly asserted that three of Mrs. BRANT'S departed acquaintances had taken this means of evidencing their continued interest in her. Of course, that settled it, and the favored lady at once said she clearly recognized each of the three faces and told the names of their owners. Which is all very delightful and more than a little instructive.

—It is announced that ex-Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN of this city will permanently retire from the bar on the 1st of May next. This is notable, as a voluntary withdrawal from business at an age usually considered only the beginning of life's decline. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has practiced law here just twenty years, having been for six years a member of the firm of CHAMBERLAIN, EATON & HORNBLOWER, for fourteen years practicing alone in Wall Street. His work of late has been almost entirely confined to railway litigation, in which he is understood to have met with great success. Of his withdrawal, he wrote not long ago: "My health has become impaired by nearly forty years of severe and almost unrelieved toil in my profession and in preparation for it. I profoundly respect and love my profession—the most purely, as well as strenuously, intellecutal pursuit in the world; but I have always thought that when the necessity of its practice for livelihood and pecuniary competence is past, and health and strength are diminished, there are studies and pursuits fitter for the remaining years of life. Idleness, or what most men call leisure, would be intolerable to me. Hence I have determined to try to lead, from next May on, the life of a practical Worcester County dairy farmer, varied and softened by some attention to favorite studies and researches." The Governor's career in South Carolina was undoubtedly the severest trial his health has undergone, as it was the highest proof of his high character as a man, but it must be pleasant to him to see the evidences of respect and confidence now felt toward him by the people of that State. Recently his most active opponent in the campaign of 1876, the organizer of the Democratic canvass against him, declared that the ex-Governor has to-day probably as many friends in South Carolina as any man in it. It is believed that ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN is meditating the preparation of a work on the origin and sources of the United States Constitution, under that or some equivalent title, based on the results of the latest researches—a subject on which he is known to think the last important and valuable word has not yet been said. His residence will be at West Brookfield, Mass., his native town.

—Even to be a cousin of the President, and to secure so honorable and pleasant an office as that of Consul General to London, do not make a man happy. At any rate, Gen. WILLIAM MCKINLEY OSBORNE, upon whom fortune has bestowed both these favors, is going about Washington with a long face, because he has discovered that, under an executive order issued by the Secretary of State last October, most of the fees that once made this position so desirable were cut off, and that, instead of receiving, as formerly, something like $25,000 a year, the Consul General will hereafter get only about $10,000. The General is anxiously conferring with Senators and Representatives on the matter, with a view to obtaining relief by legislative action or through an expression of opinion on the part of the Senate and House, separately or jointly, touching the legality or expediency of the executive order. It is urged by Gen. OSBORNE and others who are, or expect to be, directly interested in the size and volume of Consular fees, that no right lodges with the Secretary of State to perform an act which materially reduces the compensation of Consuls, the fees having been established because the fixed salaries were believed to be insufficient. Under the new order, Consuls must turn in all fees received by them for services connected with the discharge of their official duties. They are still allowed to keep moneys earned by work done out of regular hours and in an individual capacity, like the drawing of wills, the collection of debts, or the preparation of contracts, for Americans abroad and in need of an attorney's aid, but they cannot for their own profit burden commerce with charges which must ultimately be paid by the consumer at home. The change was made at the earnest solicitation of American merchants, and it was a much-needed reform of long-standing abuses, but it will ultimately force a general raising of the compensation of our Consular representatives. That, too, will be an excellent thing, the result of which will be increased respect on the part of foreigners, and an improvement in the character and competency of the men holding these important positions. The United States has saved a lot of money in the past by paying its representatives in foreign lands less than other nations pay for similar services, but it has been costly economy in many ways.

### Perfumery and the Tariff.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In view of the widespread discussion on the proposed Tariff bill, and an ever-increasing sentiment against it, it may, perhaps, interest your readers to learn how articles of perfumery, and especially hair tonics, dentifrices, and similar alcoholic toilet preparations, are affected. Take, for instance, eau de quinine. The percentage of duty, under the present law, is about 31 per cent., while under the proposed tariff it would jump to as high as 160 per cent.

It is quite manifest that the framers of the new bill have not acted judiciously on all the classifications, for on these articles alone the increase of cost to import is so excessive as to practically render any future importations impossible. Protection of home industries is a good thing, but, when overdone, becomes a bomerang.

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD, EMUTARD.
New York, March 24, 1897.

### England's Greatest Shame.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In his recent pamphlet on the coercion of Greece by the powers, England's greatest statesman has borne testimony to England's greatest shame. A greater man than he gave similar evidence three hundred years ago.

The memorable words, put into the mouth of John of Gaunt as a death-bed utterance ("Richard II., Act II., scene 1) were too stinging to have been used by Mr. Gladstone, but they must have been in his mind:

"England, bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame,
With inky blots and rotten parchment bonds;
That England that was wont to conquer others,
Hath made a shameful conquest of itself.
Ah, would the scandal vanish with my life,
How happy then were my ensuing death."

New York, March 22, 1897. J. B. L.

### Mr. Savage to Mr. Stoddard.

To the Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Church, Jersey City Heights:

My Dear Sir: My attention has just been called to your "Open Letter" addressed to me through the columns of THE TIMES, dated March 23.

I have read it over several times, wondering whether to reply or not, and, in case I did reply, what method to pursue. The oftener I read it the more the difficulty grows. Your letter is only a sneer. I cannot answer it in kind, for sneering is not in my line. I also incline to the opinion that intellectual seriousness is more conducive to the discovery of truth than is flippancy. If you will be kind enough to make some definite statement of your own position, or of what you think mine to be, it will give me great pleasure to consider it. I shall be glad to meet you at any time on the basis of courtesy or scholarship.

Most sincerely, M. J. SAVAGE.
Church of the Messiah Study, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, New York, March 25, 1897.

## THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

### A Wagner Programme Played Before a Large Audience.

That the Boston Symphony Orchestra is growing in popularity in this city is an undoubted fact. It is one, too, on which music lovers are to be felicitated, for it shows that they know a good thing, and intend to cherish it. It would be fortunate if the success of the gentlemen of Boston should bestir our local musicians to better performances; but, as most of them deny that the Boston Symphony Orchestra is any better than our own orchestras, we need not hope for much improvement. Last night's concert, which was devoted to the performance of Wagner's music, was unfortunately prolific in technical slips, but it was a very admirable concert for all that.

Mr. Paur chose from Wagner's works the "Parsifal" prelude, the "Lohengrin" narrative and preludes to the first and third acts, the "Faust" overture, "Siegfried Idyll," Siegmund's love song, "Rienzi" overture, "Waldweben," from "Siegfried," and "Ride of the Valkyries." Mr. Ben Davies, the popular English tenor, was the vocalist. His work may be dismissed very briefly. His lovely voice was suffering from the vagaries of our March weather, and his "Lohengrin" excerpt was sung in a labored manner; but Siegmund's song, which is easier, he sang delightfully.

In the early part of the programme the orchestra did not quite do itself justice; even the "Lohengrin" prelude, magnificently played as a whole, was marred by some small slips. But after that particular number had warmed the players to their work, they played superbly. The introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin" was full of spirit and color, and the idyll was read by Mr. Paur in a much more animated style than it usually is here. The "Rienzi" overture brought out the power of the orchestra, while its delicacy was beautifully displayed in the "Waldweben." The "Ride of the Valkyries" was notably well done, the "Hojotoho" passage in the strings coming out with unwonted eloquence, and the rhythmic strength and instrumental color of the whole number being well shown.

## A NEW GERMAN FARCE.

### "Bocksprueneger," from the French, Makes a Hit at the Irving Place Theatre.

In "Bocksprünger," the three-act farce from the French by Hirschberger and Kraatz, acted for the first time at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, there is scarcely a dull moment from beginning to end, and every member of Manager Conried's company who appears in it has a part which fits like a glove.

A little old scientist, Prof. Lowenstromm, (Herr Ascher,) is engaged in interesting experiments in the transmission of blood. One of the funniest scenes is that in which Herr Link, as Grunwald, the henpecked husband of Frau Lothar, a most impressive shrew, is taken off, at his wife's command, by the little professor, (who is ghostly in a long white robe with a knife in his hand,) to have a little lamb's blood transmitted into the veins of his arm.

The second act, which is the best of the three, introduces Fräulein Elly Bender as an actress, Ninette, in her rooms in a hotel. She has promised to undertake a love scene with Herr Senius, a painter, to advance his cause with Grünwald's daughter, with whom he is in love. Having a jealous lover herself, Ninette will only take the part, as an actress. A parody of the death scene from "Camille" is given in a droll way.

Elly Bender is a somewhat hoydenish young woman, but always attractive. Herr Strobe makes an excellent lover.

## IN HARD LUCK.

Ef yo's libin' in de shuck-house,
Wid de chinkin' done burned out,
An' de crazy shuttahs wabblin'
On dere hinges all erbout;
Where dem angry night-winds holler,
At you frew de loose-hung doah,
Den come roarin' up ter cotch yo'
Frew dem wide cracks in de floah,

When de bacon ter de skillit
Long ergo hab sed "good-bye,"
While de ash-cake's growin' thinner
Ebb'ry day before yore eye;
When yo's picked up chips 'n whetstuns,
Fer ter burn de longes' while,
Cos ill-luck hab knocked de bottom
Jes clean out de ole wood-pile.

When dar ain't no coffee bilin',
An' no yams er roas'in' sweet,
While de ashes gray 'n cheerless,
Am er gadd'rin' roun' yore feet,
As befoah de cold harth settin'
Yo am tinkin' ob dat time
When de knife 'n fork wuz chimin'
On de plate er merry chime.

Whar's dem frien's what ust ter lub yo'
When dat chimney wuz erlight,
An' de big logs all er blazin'
Wid er welcome day'n night?
Whar dem folks what ust ter drap in
Jes ter 'joy er pleasant chat,
When erpon dat hook up yondah
Hung de bacon, plump 'n fat?

When yore meal barl's standin' empty
In de cornah 'gin de wall,
An' yore smoke-house doah am wabblin'
On one hinge erbout ter fall,
Yo's shore gwine ter see yore 'quaintance
Liftin' ob de latch ter go,
Fur dar ain't no tes' ob frien'ship
Like de rashuns runnin' low!

When de life-crap am er failure,
An' yore rollin' down de hill,
Heaps ob feet dar are ter holp yo',
Ter de bottom wid er will.
'Corgin' ter de price yo's payin',
Am de kine ob goods yo' git,
While dar's many er so-called frien'ship,
Dat's an ugly counterfeit.

—Mrs. O. B. MERRELL, Tuscumbia, Ala.

## NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

### RECORD OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS AND THEIR VOYAGE.

**The Church of England Decides to Turn It Over to This Nation for Safe Keeping—To Be Intrusted to Mr. Bayard.**

LONDON, March 25.—The petition presented by United States Ambassador Bayard on behalf of the President and citizens of the United States, asking for the custody of the manuscript deposited in the library of Fulham Palace, containing the records of the early history of the Pilgrim Fathers and their voyage to America in the Mayflower, was heard in the Ecclesiastical Court, in St. Paul's, to-day, the Chancellor of the diocese of London, Thomas H. Tristram, Q. C., presiding.

At the conclusion of the hearing the court ordered the delivery of the book containing the manuscript asked for to Mr. Bayard as the representative of the United States, upon the condition that persons desiring certificates therefrom may have them at a reasonable cost, and also that certified copies of the manuscript shall be deposited in the library of the Bishop of London, from which the originals are taken.

## SOUVENIRS FROM THE POPE.

**American Pilgrims Received by His Holiness.**

ROME, March 25.—The Pope gave an audience to-day to a number of Americans who are on their way home from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. After celebrating mass, his Holiness pronounced an allocution highly praising the Catholics of the United States, and distributed souvenir medals among the pilgrims.

The pilgrims included the Rev. Thomas J. Kernan and the Rev. James O'Connor of New York, the Rev. William J. Hill of Brooklyn, the Rev. T. Connolly of Hackensack, the Rev. J. E. Lambert and the Rev. Charles R. Corley of Yonkers, the Rev. J. L. Evans of Tarrytown, the Rev. Joseph C. Campbell of Port Richmond, and the Rev. James C. Rigney of Fordham.

## DOWAGER DUCHESS JANE DEAD.

**Third Wife of the Sixth Duke of Marlborough.**

LONDON, March 25.—Jane, one of the three Dowager Duchesses of Marlborough, died at her residence, 28 Grosvenor Street, this city, yesterday.

She was a daughter of the Hon. Edward R. Stewart, and was the third wife of the Sixth Duke of Marlborough, who died in 1857.

## NANSEN WILL LEND THE FRAM.

**An Expedition Fitting Out for Research in the Arctic Regions.**

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, will lend the Fram, the vessel in which he made his journey to the far North, to a private arctic expedition, that will start during the coming Summer. He will also give advice to the members of the expedition.

The expedition will be mainly English, and its purpose will be meteorological observations and an examination of the arctic currents.

## GLADSTONE RIDES A WHEEL.

**He Writes that He Has Fairly Mastered the Machine.**

LONDON, March 25.—Bicycle enthusiasts are greatly cheered by receipt of the news that Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding his great age, has joined the ranks of the wheelmen. He has written to a friend in London that he has fairly mastered the machine.

**Named Minister to Great Britain.**

LONDON, March 25.—The Venezuelan Consul General here, Señor Villanueva, confirms the statement that Dr. Juan Pietri, recently appointed Venezuelan Minister to Spain and Germany, has been accredited in that capacity to Great Britain despite the continued assertions to the contrary, and adds that Señor Bernadio Planas has been nominated Secretary of Legation in London.

**Amnesty in Guatemala.**

GUATEMALA, March 12.—In commemoration of the approaching inauguration of the exhibition next Monday, President Barrios has sent to the Legislature for its approval a decree giving general amnesty to all political offenders who have been banished from the country, and conceding a reduction of one-third of the penalty to those criminals who are undergoing imprisonment for various offenses.

**The Krupps to Build Cruisers.**

LONDON, March 25.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times telegraphs that it is rumored there that the Krupps have undertaken to build two cruisers at their own expense in the hope that the Reichstag will authorize their purchase by the Government next year, notwithstanding its recent refusal to vote a credit for the purpose of building such vessels.

**Ex-Premier Crispi Accused.**

LONDON, March 25.—A dispatch from Rome to The Central News says that ex-Premier Crispi has been summoned to appear before the Judge of Instruction to answer charges of illegal financial transactions with the Bank of Naples while he was Premier.

**May Not Succeed Aberdeen.**

LONDON, March 25.—The Chronicle will to-morrow say that nothing is known at the Colonial Office regarding the report that the Duke of Leeds will succeed the Duke of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada. It adds that the appointment of the Duke of Leeds to the office is unlikely.

**German Troops for Africa.**

LONDON, March 25.—The Birmingham Post publishes a dispatch from Berlin which says that Germany is making preparations to send 3,000 troops to Southwest Africa in April.

**Bismarck's Condition Not Serious.**

BERLIN, March 25.—The severity of the attack of neuralgia from which Prince Bismarck is suffering has been increased by a chill. His condition, however, is not serious.

**Governor of New Zealand.**

LONDON, March 25.—The Earl of Ranfurly has been appointed Governor of New Zealand, to succeed the Earl of Glasgow.

## THREE STRANDED VESSELS.

**Steamship Saginaw Still Aground—Two Imperiled Schooners.**

The Clyde Line steamship Saginaw remained in her sandy cradle off Barnegat yesterday. It was said at the office of the Chapman Wrecking Company that her cargo was being lightered, and they expected to get her off early to-day.

The wreckers were able to do nothing yesterday to extricate the schooner Wandrian from her perilous position between the inner and outer bars, near Jones's Inlet, off Short Beach, L. I. Her anchor held, however, her hold was dry, and the crew remained aboard. The Chapmans expect to save her.

It is believed that the schooner Emily C. Johnson, which went ashore off Seabright, N. J. early on Wednesday morning, will be floated. The vessel was being relieved of her cargo and rigging yesterday. The west wind kept down the breakers, but the tugs were prevented from pulling her off the beach on account of the lowness of the tide.

## "ROMOLA" AND SAVONAROLA.

**Mrs. Davidson's Lecture on the Evolution of George Eliot's Novel.**

Mrs. H. A. Davidson of Albany delivered a lecture on the evolution of George Eliot's novel, "Romola," at the Teachers College, Morningside Heights, yesterday afternoon, in which she showed how the author, without making Savonarola the central figure, had brought out and emphasized the influence of his life and its final tragedy.

Mrs. Davidson pointed out many striking similarities between the moral natures of George Eliot and Savonarola, and referred to the fact that they resembled each other even in facial characteristics. In speaking of the great problem which confronted Savonarola, she said he was not, like Luther, a reformer of the spirit and doctrines of the Church, or a repudiator of any part of its faith, but simply a combatant of the corrupt practices which had crept into it, showing that it was this corruption only which finally forced the monk of Ferrara into the position which led finally to his excommunication and death.

Mrs. Davidson dwelt on the art with which Eliot had avoided writing mere history by making the central figure Romola, a woman who in a smaller way was confronted by the same tragic problem of the duty involved in sacred obligations which run counter to a sense of moral right. Though Savonarola was only a great figure in the background, his story, always historically accurate, repeated and emphasized the kind of struggle which such a problem raises in an earnest soul.

**Damages for Pauline Markham.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—The Court of Appeals at Frankfort to-day affirmed the decision of the lower court, giving the actress, Pauline Markham, $6,000 damages for a broken leg. She fell into a cellar while going from the station to her hotel in this city four years ago. The suit was against the city and the contractors who were doing the excavating for the cellar.

**Testimonial to a Singer.**

A testimonial concert was given last evening at the Central Congregational Church, on West Fifty-seventh Street, to Mrs. Clara E. Fralick, one of the church choir members, who has been ill. A pleasant musical programme was enjoyed. Among the participants were Dr. Carl E. Dufft, Mrs. Sarah Baron Anderson, Mrs. Emma Henry-Thomas, and Albertus Shelly.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The management of the Broadway Theatre are in receipt of many congratulatory letters on the artistic presentation of "L'Arlésienne." Mr. McCormick is deserving of praise for this, his first production. The attendance nightly is good, and the production is exciting interest among the musically inclined.

James O. Barrows has replaced Paul Dresser in the rôle of Chachignon, the flirtatious godfather in "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," at the Casino. Mr. Dresser is suffering from a severe attack of grip.

W. H. Macdonald was unable to appear in "The Serenade" at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, owing to an attack of hoarseness. His rôle, that of Carlos Alocardo, was taken by Charles L. Hawley, who usually plays one of the minor parts.

Adele Ritchie has joined the Frank Daniels Comic Opera Company and will appear in the rôle of Cleopatra in "The Wizard of the Nile" on "the road" next week to perfect herself in the part. The company will appear at the Broadway Theatre Easter week.

Chauncey Olcott yesterday renewed his contract with Augustus Pitou for a term of five years. The existing contract expires at the end of next season. Mr. Olcott's present play, "Sweet Inniscarra," is still drawing large audiences at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

W. A. McConnell, the author of "Gayest Manhattan," announces that he will present the second edition of the review at Koster & Bial's Monday. He has already eliminated the second scene, and is working the piece up by the introduction of new specialties and songs.

About one hundred members of a society called "The Promoters of Social Intercourse" of Guttenberg, N. J., attended the performance of "At Piney Ridge" at the American Theatre last night. They seemed to enjoy the play, the incidents of which will probably form the topic of discussion at their next social meeting.

Ethel Barrymore is the latest addition to the "Secret Service" company. Mr. Frohman announces that he will send her to London with Mr. Gillette's melodrama. She will probably understudy the rôle of Caroline Mitford, and alternate in the part with Odette Tyler. She is at present appearing in "Rosemary," with John Drew.

Mrs. Maurice Grau and Mme. Theo, formerly of the Opera Comique, Paris, will sail on the steamship La Champagne for Paris Saturday. The principals of the Metropolitan Opera company will sail about the end of April. W. Schutz stated yesterday that the operas to be given here during the supplementary season would include "Siegfried," "Faust," "Carmen," and another.

It was stated authoritatively last night that Col. Mapleson, who did not sail on the St. Paul Wednesday, was interested in the organization of an American opera company, which will shortly be incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. It is gravely stated that the enterprise will have large financial backing, and that perhaps the Metropolitan Opera House will be secured for the productions.

Oscar Hammerstein has again changed the title of his original travesty from "Greater New York" to "In Great New York." This was done, according to the author's explanation, because a road company is presenting a play with the former title. Besides changing its name, Mr. Hammerstein has also introduced some new mechanical novelties, which help to enliven the piece. The audience last night was large.

Some new specialties will be introduced in "Miss Manhattan," at Wallack's Theatre, including a duet by Hattie Byron and Arthur Dodge, entitled "What is Love?" The new musical play draws well, and will undoubtedly be successful. The encounter of the bootblacks with Father Knickerbocker, the diamond pin with burglar alarm attachment, the acrobatic dancing, the solo wrestling match, and the evolutions of Squadron A please mightily. Other divertissements, such as the song of the quintet of nursemaids on bicycles, and the fancy dress quadrille in the last scene are very pretty.

"The Prisoner of Zenda" will be presented by three companies next season under the direction of Daniel Frohman. James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering, with the Lyceum stock company, will present the play during the Summer and until the opening of the regular season at the Lyceum Theatre. A special company, with Howard Gould and Fanchon Campbell, will also produce the piece, and another company, with E. R. Mawson in the leading rôle, will appear in the intermediate sections of the country. The stock company will make a short Spring tour, presenting "The First Gentleman of Europe" and "The Mayflower."

**Mrs. Ranken Won Her Case.**

Before Justice Hirshberg, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, the suit of Jessie Belknap Ranken against William H. Janes was decided in favor of the plaintiff, after three previous trials. By the decision Mrs. Ranken becomes the absolute owner of $5,000 in cash and the house at 78 Rush Street, left to her by the late Eckford Webb, the millionaire. Mr. Janes, a nephew of Mr. Webb, had alleged undue influence, and that in providing for Mrs. Ranken, who was Mr. Webb's housekeeper, the testator failed to provide to any extent for several relatives.

**The Rev. Dr. Judson Ill.**

The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, pastor of the Judson Memorial Church, on South Washington Square, is seriously ill with the grip at Glens Falls, according to information received in this city yesterday. Dr. Judson preached in his own pulpit on Sunday, and was in good health when he left on Monday for Glens Falls, to conduct a series of meetings in the Baptist Church during the week. His wife and family, who are here, are not alarmed in regard to his condition.

**Boat Clubs May Move.**

The Dock Board at its meeting yesterday granted permission to the Dauntless, Nonpareil, and Union Boatclubs to remove their boathouses from their present sites on the Harlem River near One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to near One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

## FATHER HEWIT'S ANNIVERSARY

**He Has Been for Fifty Years an Ordained Priest.**

The fiftieth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, occurred yesterday.

Pope Leo sent him by cable the following message: "The Holy Father sends his congratulations and special blessing on you and on your work and all the other workers." Father Hewit celebrated mass in the Paulist Church in the morning, and received the congratulations of his friends from all over the country. Next Sunday the celebration of his golden jubilee will be celebrated formally. An elaborate programme has been arranged, and many distinguished prelates and priests are expected to be present.

**Celebrate Their Silver Jubilee.**

The Rev. John P. Hoffmann and the Rev. Henry Joseph Zimmer, German Catholic priests attached to the Long Island Diocese, celebrated the silver jubilee of their ordination to the priesthood yesterday. The anniversary mass was said in honor of the day by the two prelates. Father Hoffmann is pastor of St. Nicholas German Catholic Church, Olive and Devoe Streets, in the eastern part of Brooklyn. Father Henry Joseph Zimmer is now in private life, having been compelled to retire from active religious duty because of ill health.

**Goldsier—Hartman.**

The marriage of Miss Blanche Hartman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Hartman, to Morris Goldsier was celebrated last evening at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, before about 125 relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise of Madison Avenue Synagogue conducted the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom standing under a canopy of roses and orchids. The bride wore a gown of white lace, trimmed with point lace, and a tulle veil fastened with a diamond butterfly, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Emma Eisner, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and wore a pretty costume of white organdie over cerise silk. She carried a bouquet of Bride roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Schwartz and Miss Rose Goldzier, sister of the bridegroom. They wore costumes of white satin over white organdie, and carried bouquets of violets. Louis Goldzier, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Max Goldbaum and Benjamin Rinaldo.

## SOCIETY NOTES.

A Washington lawn party and reunion of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters and Sons of the Revolution will be held Saturday afternoon, May 22, at Earle-Cliff, Washington Heights.

Mrs. Florence Jackson Stoddard entertained at her home, 180 West Seventy-sixth Street, last night, about sixty guests being present. Miss Louise Forsyth gave a reading of "As You Like It." Mrs. Stoddard was assisted in receiving by Miss Vonoughe and Miss Vermilye.

The concluding lecture of the series by Mrs. Lillian Gibbs-Keys on "Shakespeare, Goethe, and Browning, as Related to Modern Thought, Life, and Love," was given in the Waldorf banquet room yesterday afternoon. Miss Clara E. Stutsman, Miss Florence de B. Allen, and Miss M. Ida Benedict assisted with music.

The annual reception of the W. W. Association was held at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. The association is composed of the graduates of Drew Ladies' College, Carmel, N. Y., that have been connected with the W. W. Society of that institution. About fifty of the members were present.

Miss Beatrice Herford's last appearance in a professional capacity in this country prior to her return for the London season attracted a large audience to the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. Miss Augusta Glose, the young pianist, assisted with a number of difficult instrumental pieces. William Dean Howells and Richard Watson Gilder were present. The audience much enjoyed Miss Herford's mimicry and the music.

An enjoyable musical, one of the trio arranged by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, was given yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, 222 Madison Avenue. Miss Geraldine Morgan, Ernest Schelling, and Paul Morgan furnished the programme. On Wednesday, March 31, the last of the series of musicals will be given at Mrs. Jones's residence, at which one of the features will be singing by Miss Sarah Walker.

"Curiosities of Literature and Music" was the subject illustrated with song and recitation at Edwin Star Belknap's Lenten recital yesterday afternoon in J. Charles Arter's studio, 10 East Twenty-third Street. Mr. Belknap was assisted by Miss Grace Gregory and Harvey Worthington Loomis. The programme was unique. A second recital will be held Thursday, April 1, at which the subject will be "Nationality in Literature and Music."

The Midwinter Club, in which most of the younger set in society is seeking Lenten diversion, had a Mexican fête at its third meeting at Sherry's last night. Mexican decorations, Mexican musicians, and Mexican features were provided. The game of "Lotto," in which all participated, was the event of the evening. A buffet supper was served. Those in charge of the entertainment were Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., and Theodorus Woolsey.

## COMING EVENTS.

The Turk in Crete will be the subject of the debate at the Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, this evening.

The subject at Temple Israel of Harlem of Dr. M. H. Harris's lecture this evening will be "Our Duties to the Poor."

The fourth of the half-hour noonday services for business men will be held in St. Paul's Chapel to-day at 12:05.

The first banquet of the Dutchess County Society in the City of New York will take place this evening at the Murray Hill Hotel.

## ASPHALT WORKS MAY CLOSE.

**Moderation of the Police Prevents Any Serious Trouble.**

The Barber Asphalt Company may close down its works in Long Island City because of the trouble it is having with the men who formerly did the carting of the asphalt to this city, and who are now opposing Contractor Kavanagh and his men.

A detail of twenty policemen under Sergt. Bushman and Acting Capt. Darcy yesterday escorted the carts from the works to the ferry. The wagons once on the boats were taken charge of by policemen from New York City and escorted across to Thirty-fourth Street. The trips were not without incident.

When the first load was being escorted to the ferry, women, who were standing on a street corner, jeered the driver and one of them threw a missle at him.

When the second wagon was being escorted to the ferry the women were there again, and again one of them threw a piece of iron. It struck Patrolman Timothy Woods in the face and knocked out one of his teeth. The police kept on their way and did not make an arrest. At the ferry, while waiting for a boat, there was some disorder, but the police paid no attention further than to keep the rioters from getting near the carts.

One man made an attempt to get through the line, and with a big knife. When he was almost to the horse a policeman placed a night stick on the man's stomach and pushed him sharply back into the crowd, at the same time recommending the man's friends to take him away.

The third cart was escorted without incident. The three carts were the only ones sent out during the day.

Superintendent Brennan of the works said yesterday his company would back up Kavanagh as long as possible, but that if the company could not deliver the asphalt it would close down in Long Island City and fill contracts from their works in Jersey City.

**Died After Eating an Orange.**

ORANGE, N. J., March 25.—Winifred Davis, a young colored lad, son of Charles Davis of 201 Hickory Street, East Orange, died suddenly to-day after eating an orange, skin and all.

## PRIZES FOR DOLLS' GOWNS

### New York Modistes Take All but One of the Awards at the Model Show.

### WINNING BICYCLE COSTUME.

**The Quiet Designs Were the Best—Prize Dinner and Ball Costume Was of Black Figured Lace Over White Taffeta Silk.**

The awards at the Model Doll Show were unexpectedly made yesterday afternoon. The committee comprised Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Arthur Turnure, and Miss Virginia Fair.

A feature of the awards is that in all cases the designs were quiet and without violent contrasts in color. New York modistes won all the prizes, with a single exception, which was given to a St. Paul dressmaker.

For Mrs. Whitney's $100 prize for the best dinner and ball gown, the winning costume was of black figured lace, over white taffeta silk, with girdle of light blue satin and bow of the same color on the left side of the bodice, which was square and cut low. The shoulder straps were flounces of white chiffon, trimmed with black lace. The sash, of a single streamer, was of white chiffon with white lace trimming. The winning beauty wore a jeweled butterfly and aigrettes in her coiffure. Honorable mention was made of a gown of apple green satin, covered with gold spangled net.

Mrs. Oelrichs's prize for best garden-party dress went to the St. Paul modiste, whose creation was of figured pink chiffon over watermelon pink, with lace jacket. A parasol of watermelon pink and lace and a straw hat of the same combination were other features of the costume. An ecru lace over silk costume gained honorable mention.

The best street gown entered for Mrs. Bradley Martin's prize was of black whipcord, braided with narrow black satin ribbon. The jacket was cut short, the front faced with white satin and insertion with full frills of lace at the neck. A black straw hat with cockade of black and white chiffon was worn with the gown. For honorable mention there was a costume of gray cheviot with ecru crash at the bottom, and a blouse of Egyptian foulard with white satin lapels and crash epaulets.

The winning bicycle costume was a combination of blue and brown plaid skirt, cardinal jacket, with gold buttons, and Tattersall waistcoat, coaching collar, and white satin stock, worn with a brown Alpine hat. The skirt had full pleats in back, concealing the saddle. The costume gaining honorable mention was of gray broadcloth with white braid, Eton jacket, with frogs of white and silver braid.

**MISS FIELD'S READINGS.**

**Gives a Number of Selections from Her Father's Poems.**

Miss Mary French Field, the daughter of the late poet, Eugene Field, entertained an audience in the Berkeley Lyceum, Forty-fourth Street, last evening, with recitals and readings of some of her father's poems.

Miss Field made her début as an interpreter of the stanzas of the children's poet only a few months ago, but she has already won the favor of all who have listened to her sympathetic delivery.

Miss Field gave the "Bow Leg Boy," "Father's Way," and "Jest 'Fore Christmas" in the introductory part of her programme. The first selection assured every hearer that the poet's daughter was inspired by the same spirit of naturalness and grace that won for Field's poems their place. Involuntarily she warmed the hearts of every one, and then in reciting "Jest 'Fore Christmas" changed the quiet merriment of her hearers to hearty laughter.

By special request Miss Field gave "Casey's Table d'Hôte." She had just concluded "Little Boy Blue," the next number, and was about to commence "Child and Mother," when a bouquet of roses so large she could hardly lift it was sent to the stage. The remaining part of the programme consisted of "Some Time," "Support," "Dutch Lullaby," and "Seein' Things." "Seein' Things" was given with all the innocence of the naughty boy who wants "to squash the tempter's voice that urges me within," and would "rather let starvation wipe me slowly out o' sight than I should keep a-livin' an' seein' things at night."

Miss Field was a girl of twenty years when her father's death made her a serious woman of responsibilities. Her father had often expressed a wish that his daughter should become an interpreter of his verses for the world. She has now fulfilled that desire, and her inimitable grace and undoubted talent will surely win for her a successful career.

During the intervals between the readings and recitals Mr. William H. Lee, baritone, and Mr. John Francis Gilder, pianist, rendered musical selections.

The patronesses of last evening's recital were Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Mrs. Brander Matthews, Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. William D. Howells, Mrs. Kate D. Wiggin, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, and Mrs. John A. Mitchell.

Miss Field and her mother will probably remain in the city a few weeks, and Miss Field intends to give further public recitals.

**At the Drawing Room Club.**

At the Drawing Room Club meeting at the Waldorf last night, Prof. O. Root of Hamilton College delivered an address on the "Making of a Nation," in which he touched briefly on the beginnings of National life of the principal nations of the world, and dwelt at length on the birth, as a separate Nation, of the United States of America. Among those present were Mrs. Esther Herman, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Root, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Shainwold, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Roberts, Mrs. William B. Neftel, Sidney Clark, W. R. Wilcox, Gen. J. S. Gibson, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard and Miss Shepard of Chicago, Isaac Townsend Smith, and Dr. George Fred Brooks.

**The Reform Club's Dinner.**

The annual dinner of the Reform Club, which will be held in the large ballroom of the Waldorf on the night of Saturday, April 24, will be, it is expected, one of the notable social and political events of the year. Ex-President Cleveland and nearly all the members of his Cabinet, Senators Gray of Delaware, Lindsay of Kentucky, and Caffery of Louisiana, and Representatives Turner of Georgia, Patterson of Tennessee, and Cooper of Florida, have accepted provisionally informal invitations to be present. The dinner is intended to be made representative of the principles of sound money and tariff reform. Charles S. Fairchild is Chairman of the Managing Committee.

**Annual Dinner of Church Members.**

The gentlemen of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church held their third annual dinner last night in the parlors of the church. The dinner had been postponed one week on account of the Sheriff closing up the Tuxedo restaurant, where it was originally to have been held. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, presided, and read a telegram of regrets purporting to come from Sheriff Tamsen. After the dinner, the gentlemen met the ladies of the congregation in the lecture room and heard Major Pond deliver a lecture on "Memories of the Lyceum: Twenty Years a Dealer in Brains," which was illustrated by stereopticon pictures of some 150 celebrities.

**Eastern Medical Society Dinner.**

The Eastern Medical Society had its second annual banquet and ball last evening at the Lexington Opera House, in East Fifty-eighth Street. After coffee had been served, President Fischer spoke on "The Babies On Our Block," Dr. Gotthell enlightened his brother doctors upon the subject of "How Physicians Are Skinned Alive," Dr. Browd spoke on "The Down-Town Physician and His Wife," and Dr. H. J. Garrigues on "The Physician of the Future." The banquet was followed by the ball.

**Ex-Governor Flower's Return.**

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who in January went to the West Indies and the South on a trip of recreation, returned yesterday on the Ohio. Mr. Flower was greeted by many friends at his office. He declined to talk on current topics on the plea that in his holiday he had not kept pace with the news of the day, and would have to "read up." He said that he had had a delightful outing, and regained his health.

**Veterinary College Graduates.**

The twenty-second annual Commencement of the American Veterinary College was held in Chickering Hall last night. George B. Blackman, the President of the class, delivered the valedictory. The exercises closed with an address by the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker.

**A Lot of Woman Doctors.**

CHICAGO, March 25.—The class of '97 of Hahnemann Medical College was graduated to-day. The graduates were seventy-three in number, and over one-half of these were women.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BUFFALO, March 25.—The Rev. M. P. Connery, pastor of St. Columba's Church in this city, has been appointed by Bishop Quigley, Vicar General of the Buffalo Roman Catholic Diocese.

BOSTON, March 25.—The Rev. Samuel V. Cole of Taunton yesterday formally accepted the Presidency of Wheaton Female Seminary, in Norton, which the celebrated Mary Lyon aided Judge Wheaton, the founder, to open in 1835.

NEW LONDON, March 25.—A fierce northwest wind and a heavy sea to-day caused another postponement of the speed trial run of the new gunboat Wilmington. Another attempt to test the gunboat's speed will be made at 6 A. M. to-morrow.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—The mandamus proceedings in the Jersey City Spring election case, which were to come up before Judges Garrison and Gunmore of the Supreme Court to-day, were by agreement of counsel adjourned till Saturday morning.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 25.—The dwelling house of James Clickner, at Whitehouse, owned by ex-Congressman Nelson Pidcock, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Clickner is missing, and it is feared he was burned to death. He lived alone.

ALBANY, March 25.—Secretary of State Palmer, who is President of the Board of Trustees of the State Soldiers' Home at Bath, to-day said that there was no truth in the report that Col. Charles O. Shepard, the new Superintendent of the Home, had resigned.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., March 25.—Frank Melann to-day shot his sister-in-law, Mrs. John Stalloch, with whom his wife was staying. The couple had not lived together for some time. He then shot himself through the heart, dying instantly. Mrs. Stalloch had refused to allow him to see his wife.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

**Matthew Hale.**

Matthew Hale of Albany died yesterday at his home in that city. He was born in Chelsea, Vt., June 20, 1829, of English parentage. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and afterward attended an academy at Bradford, Vt. On leaving the academy in 1849 he entered the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1851 with high honors.

After two years of legal study with the firm of Kellog & Hale, which consisted of his brother, Robert S. Hale, and the Hon. Orlando Kellog, Mr. Hale was admitted to the bar at the General Term of the Supreme Court at Salem, Washington County, N. Y., in 1853. He first began the practice of law in Poughkeepsie, where he was in partnership with his brother Henry Hale, for about two years, when, on Henry Hale removing to Indianapolis, he formed a partnership with Gen. A. B. Smith.

Mr. Hale came to New York and became the partner of the late Lot C. Clark, who was a man of fine literary taste. The firm of Clark & Hale had offices both in New York and Staten Island. Mr. Hale removed to Elizabethtown in 1863, where he became a member of the firm of Hand & Hale, which consisted of the late Hon. A. C. Hand, Richard A. Hand, and Matthew Hale. On going to Albany in 1868, Mr. Hale entered into partnership with the late Samuel Hand and the late Nathan Swartz under the firm name of Hand, Hale & Swartz. Mr. Charles S. Fairchild entering the firm in 1872, the name was changed to Hand, Hale, Swartz & Fairchild. Later the firm became Hale, Bowen & Bulkley, consisting of Hon. Sezek Cowen, now of New York, and Alpheus T. Bulkley of Albany.

Mr. Hale was connected with a great many of the important suits which have come before the courts in the county for the past twenty years. He was counsel for the Ramsey Board of Directors against Fisk and Gould for the control of the Albany and Susquenanna Railroad. He was associated with Judge W. F. Allen, A. J. Vanderpool, Charles Tracey, George Dan-forth, Henry Smith, and others against David Dudley Field, William C. Barrett, Amasa J. Parker, Gen. Martindale, and others. Mr. Hale was also counsel for Gen. Burt's estate against the Continental Construction and Improvement Company to recover $1,500,000.

He was a member of the New York State Bar Association, and received the degree of LL. D. in 1883 from the University of Vermont. Mr. Hale was elected to the State Senate for the session of 1868-1869, and was a member of the Judiciary Committee of that body. He was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the Supreme Court bench, but was defeated by Rufus W. Peckham. Mr. Hale was a Commissioner of Appraisement of the Niagara Falls Reservation, and in 1887, associated with the Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry of New York and Dr. Southwick of Buffalo, recommended the present mode of capital punishment, which was adopted by the Legislature of 1888.

Mr. Hale was married in 1856 to Miss Ellen S. Hand, who died in 1867. He married a second wife, Mary, a daughter of Col. Francis L. Lee of Boston, in 1877. Mr. Hale had five children—three daughters and two sons—all of whom are under age.

**Rev. Horace L. Edgar Pratt.**

The Rev. Horace L. Edgar Pratt died at his residence, 1,011 Lexington Avenue, yesterday morning of heart disease, after a short illness. He was one of the oldest presbyters of the Diocese of New York, and was born in Middletown, Conn., Aug. 24, 1822.

Mr. Pratt received his early education in the then famous Lancasterian school of Mr. Lovell, and entered Yale College. A year later his parents removed to New York, and he entered the University of the City of New York, and was graduated from there in 1844. He completed his theological studies under Bishop Cobb of Alabama, by whom he was ordained to the ministry. His first rectorship was at Prattsville, N. Y., from which place he was called to the old St. Peter's Church, at Perth Amboy, N. J., where he remained for seven years. At the end of that time he was called to Grace Church, Sacramento, Cal., continuing there for three years, during which period he acted also as Chaplain of the State Senate. From California he was called to the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Castleton, S. I., which office he filled for nineteen years. He then resigned his charge, and took up his residence in this city, where he remained until the time of his death.

Mr. Pratt was a man of robust health, but was subject to attacks of neuralgia, and would not accept a permanent rectorship on that account after resigning the pulpit of St. Mary's. His wife and five sons survive him.

The funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton will officiate. The burial will be in Trinity Cemetery.

**Alexander McConnell Kenaday.**

Alexander McConnell Kenaday, a Mexican veteran with a history, died at his home in Washington, D. C., yesterday morning, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Wheeling, (now West Virginia,) in 1824, and in early life was a compositor and a steamboat man in St. Louis, Mo. He was in New Orleans when the Mexican war broke out and promptly enlisted, and was made Sergeant of Company G, Third Dragoons, in Gen. Worth's brigade.

At Charubusco Sergeant Kenaday was detailed with a detachment of his company as a guard at Gen. Worth's headquarters in the field. While Gen. Worth and Gen. Pillow were in conference the Mexican guns set fire to a huge powder wagon loaded with packages of cartridges, and Kenaday and a comrade jumped into the burning vehicle, and, at the imminent peril of their lives, dumped package after package of cartridges into a ditch half filled with water which ran close by, while another comrade turned them over in the water with his sabre.

The timely unloading of this wagon probably saved the lives of every man within a radius of 600 yards, including Gens. Pillow and Worth. Mr. Kenaday subsequently resided in California and in New York, marrying in the latter city. In later years he has chiefly devoted his energies to procuring pensions for survivors of the Mexican war.

**Charles H. P. Babcock.**

Charles H. P. Babcock, Secretary of the Central Trust Company since its organization twenty years ago, died yesterday at his home at Riverdale, where he had resided more than forty years. He was in the seventy-third year of his age. Although he had been attending to business until recently, his health had been impaired for the last two years, and his death occurred suddenly of heart failure.

Mr. Babcock was born and received his education at Stonington, Conn., and when eighteen years of age became a clerk with Francis Skinner & Co., a leading firm of domestic commission merchants in Boston. He was one of two representatives of that house when its New York branch was established some years later. Subsequently, for about ten years, he was one of the firm of Babcock & Milnor, dry goods importers. After retiring from the dry goods business he became one of the Vice Presidents of the Guaranty and Indemnity Company, and on the winding up of the affairs of that corporation took the position which he occupied until the time of his death.

Mr. Babcock was a widower, and leaves six children. He served many years as Vestryman of Christ Church at Riverdale, where the funeral services will take place to-morrow at 10:30. The burial will be in Greenwood.

**George M. Tileston.**

George M. Tileston died suddenly yesterday from apoplexy at his home, in Huntington, L. I. Mr. Tileston was born in this city July 1, 1831, and was educated in the public schools. When of a business age he became a member of the firm of Conant & Co. Mr. Tileston was appointed Postmaster of Huntington under the first Administration of Grant, and continued in that capacity under Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, and for two years under Cleveland's first Administration. In the Spring of 1880 he was elected Supervisor of the town of Huntington, and was re-elected until last year.

From 1893 until the close of his term he was the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County. He was Secretary of the Huntington Railroad Company, President of The Long Islander Publishing Company, one of the original members of the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Association, of which he was Treasurer for a number of years; a member of the American Legion of Honor, of Jephthah Lodge, F. and A. M., and manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Huntington. He was married in New York City Nov. 2, 1852, to Caroline C. Gay, who survives him.

**Thomas Loughran.**

Thomas Loughran, a wholesale butcher of Washington Market, died last Wednesday at his residence, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Hamilton Place. Mr. Loughran was born in Ireland sixty-seven years ago and came to this country when a boy. He secured employment in a wholesale meat house, and not long after went into business for himself. Of late he had been active in real estate affairs, and was an extensive owner of property on Washington Heights. He took some interest in politics and was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. His wife and two daughters survive him. Funeral services will be held next Saturday at the Church of the Annunciation, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Old Broadway.

**Charles Eliot.**

Charles Eliot, eldest son of Prof. Eliot of Harvard, died Wednesday at Cambridge, Mass., of cerebro-spinal meningitis, after a brief illness. He was a member of the firm of Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot, landscape engineers, of Brookline, Mass, who have had the making of most of the parks throughout the country. Mr. Eliot was at the time of his death a member of a Committee of Experts appointed by this city to report on the plans of the Botanical Garden Society for the projected improvements at Bronx Park. His brother, the Rev. Samuel Atkins Eliot, is in charge of the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn.

**Obituary Notes.**

WILLIAM P. MYERS, head of the art firm of Myers & Hedian, died in Baltimore yesterday, aged fifty-six years. Mr. Myers had been ill for five months. He was the best connoisseur of art in Baltimore, and was known to the profession of New York, Boston, and other cities as well as to a number of prominent European artists and art dealers.

Baron KIELL VOLMER BARNEKOV died in Newburg, N. Y., Wednesday, aged seventy-nine years. He was born in Sweden, a son of Baron Jaiell Christopher Barnekov of a Swedish family of distinction. After serving in the Swedish Navy, he came to this country and became instructor of music and drawing in Willard Seminary, Troy. About thirty-five years ago

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS & BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY,
New York, March 24, 1897.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH and SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE and NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000,) due on March 1, 1897, and that the undersigned not being able after effort to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 23d day of March, 1897, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds equal at par to the amount of said payment of fifty-five thousand dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 134 | 252 | 312 | 432 | 505 | 688 | 892 |
| 24 | 145 | 266 | 329 | 437 | 543 | 749 | 956 |
| 25 | 202 | 269 | 345 | 458 | 590 | 755 | 972 |
| 29 | 224 | 295 | 347 | 467 | 595 | 763 | 979 |
| 57 | 240 | 301 | 348 | 488 | 630 | 845 | 987 |
| 73 | 245 | 302 | 362 | 490 | 639 | 860 | 990 |
| 110 | 247 | 307 | 387 | 500 | 655 | 870 | |

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1897, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New York, Feb. 18, 1897.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35, | 1444, | 1670, | 2130, | 2355, | 2709, |
| 51, | 1458, | 1726, | 2169, | 2398, | 2710, |
| 253, | 1523, | 1751, | 2179, | 2427, | 2718, |
| 266, | 1561, | 1766, | 2191, | 2432, | 2721, |
| 324, | 1565, | 1785, | 2193, | 2437, | 2730, |
| 397, | 1583, | 1834, | 2199, | 2446, | 2734, |
| 416, | 1594, | 1876, | 2221, | 2466, | 2761, |
| 491, | 1599, | 1885, | 2222, | 2568, | 2777, |
| 1303, | 1602, | 1896, | 2225, | 2591, | 2829, |
| 1306, | 1606, | 1943, | 2283, | 2615, | 2837, |
| 1327, | 1628, | 1995, | 2324, | 2673, | 2858, |
| 1351, | 1665, | 1998, | 2350, | 2686, | 2879, |
| 1420, | | | | | |

2924, 2928, 2929, 3024, 3041, 3046, 3126, 3167, 3177, 3185, 3201, 3212,

as the numbers of the eighty-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

WANTED.
NEW YORK BISCUIT COMPANY
First Mortgage Bonds.
EDGAR DEAL,
EDISON BUILDING, 44 BROAD STREET.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis R. R. 4s
FOR SALE BY
E. D. MURPHY, 31 BROAD ST., N. Y.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market feverish and weak.

Yesterday's market developed in the earlier trading some conditions that had cheerfulness in them. Quotations ceased going down for a while, and it really looked as if a rally of some considerable consequence might be produced. Till after mid-day little activity was displayed, however, and then when there was activity there was weakness. As a rule, net changes for the day were on the side of declines, none of them extensive, and discouraging chiefly for the uniformity of them.

***

The United States Supreme Court decision in the Trans-Missouri case was the dominant factor. In the financial world it becomes more and more the conviction that serious possibilities—even probabilities—are in that decision. Some railroad managers who have been affecting to treat the decision as insignificant and inconsequential are, when not talking for effect, willing to admit that they are disturbed. It is this feeling that Wall Street reflects in abandoning its buoyancy. Important interests on the bull side are not concerning themselves so much in making further advances now as on maintaining advances that have been made—in preventing declines.

***

The American investment world has suffered so much during the last half dozen years that even this disturbing Supreme Court decision may not have the bad effects which are in some quarters apprehended, for the average American security holder has become toughened to bad fortune, and is disposed to hold on to the securities he owns in the face of any and every setback. If the market stands this blow dealt against it, the chief reason will be that depressing conditions are no longer effectual for this very reason of resoluteness among investors.

***

Even those, however, who are most devoted in their belief that good times are ahead, curing bad conditions, making prosperity sure, are not encouraged by any of the pretenses so much heard, that the Supreme Court's ruling is inconsequential. They give heed, rather, to the utterances of independent authorities, like Chairman W. R. Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, whose declaration over his own signature is that this decision "applies as well to the Joint Traffic and to the Southern Railway and Steamship Associations." And Chairman Morrison adds: "If carriers may combine and agree to keep up rates on prices of transportation, which make part of the prices and cost of goods, why enact anti-trust laws to prevent combination and agreement to control production and keep up prices?" From such an authority this utterance is significant, as also are statements from important corporation attorneys in New York and elsewhere, recognizing the forceful, sweeping anti-trust law's new construction.

***

No other factor figured in yesterday's market. In Wall Street no other subject is discussed. The immediate future of the market seems to hang altogether on the issue of whether this Supreme Court decision is to be put into operation and the railroads forced into independent competition in every way and at every point. Till there is determination of this, it will be difficult to induce the average investor and speculator to assume new liabilities.

***

The industrial stocks have been escaping attention while railroad securities affected by the Supreme Court decision have found new conspicuousness. Yet Sugar Trust retained its place as the stock most largely traded in of any on the list. It fluctuated over a range of 2 points, and closed fractionally lower. In United States Leather preferred, a manipulative rally put the price up more than a point, but at the end of the day it was, like Sugar, fractionally lower. In both of these stocks there seems to be inside liquidation. Sugar Trust, however, has not for its chief asset any "good-will" schedules, figured at over $62,000,000, as has the Leather Trust.

***

The coal stocks were not so conspicuous yesterday as they have been. Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central declined fractionally, the opening price being the highest of the day. This Supreme Court decision has especial bearing upon the fortunes of the coalers, making impossible anything like the combinations which have been so much talked about—chiefly by people not knowing the facts. The "Coal Trust" bogy is one of the bogies more humorous than dangerous.

***

Government bonds were firmer. The fours, 1907, and the fours, 1925, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 113¼, and $100,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 123½.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar Refs. | ⅝ | National Lead pf. | ½ |
| Chicago Gas | ⅞ | Norfolk & West. pf. | 1 |
| Chi. & Northwest. | ½ | Nor. Pacific pf. | ⅞ |
| Chi., Bur. & Q. | 1⅛ | P. & R., all in. pd. | ⅝ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | ⅝ | P. & R. 1st pf., w. | 1½ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | ⅝ | St. L. Southwest. pf. | ½ |
| Erie 1st pf. | 1¼ | St. P. & Omaha. | ⅝ |
| L. E. & Western. | ½ | Southern Ry. pf. | ½ |
| L. E. & West. pf. | 1⅝ | Tenn. Coal & Iron | ½ |
| Lake Shore | 1 | U. S. Leather | ½ |
| Minn. Iron | 1½ | U. S. Leather pf. | ¼ |
| Mo., K. & T. pf. | ⅝ | U. S. Rubber | ¾ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sp. Mfg. pf. | ⅝ | U. S. Rubber pf. | 1⅞ |
| Am. Sug. Ref. pf. | ½ | | |

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio & Miss. 2d. | 1½ | Stand. R. & T. 6s | 1½ |
| Peo. & East. 1st. | 1¼ | | |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At., Cal. & Pac. 1st. | 1 | Ft. W. & D. C. 1st | 1 |
| Balt. & O. 5s, 1925. | 1 | Mob. & O. gen. | 1¼ |
| Brock. El. 2d. | 1 | West. Pac. 1st | 1 |

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $87,052,757; balances, $4,898,548; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $340,647.

Money on call in London, 1¾ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½ for demand, $4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.84¾@$4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30@25c discount. Boston—8c premium @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New York Central, 1¼, to 102¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 77⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 47⅞. Advanced—Erie, ⅛, to 18¾, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 97. Canadian Pacific sold at 48¾, Erie first preferred at 38, and Atchison at 13¼. British Consols declined ⅛, to 112¼, for money and 3-16, to 112 5-16 for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England gained £365,190 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which one week ago was 55.03 per cent., is now 55.32 per cent., as compared with a decline from 62.50 per cent. to 62.13 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 2,826,000f gold and a decrease of 52,000f silver. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 55c, and exchange on London at 25f 15c.

## OBSTACLES TO PROSPERITY.

Discussing the financial outlook, yesterday, President Langdon of the Central National Bank said:

"There is a fairly good undercurrent of confidence that business prospects are bright. But new business enterprises will be held in check and present ones will be unsettled by the possibility of high tariff. It is having a damaging effect, especially the wool schedules. I don't think there ought to be a duty of more than 7 or 8 cents on wool.

"What this country wants is to hold its own business, and its foreign business as well. We must have a market for our surplus, and hold it, if we are to reach high prosperity. A fair balance is needed to be made between the grower and the consumer."

Mr. Langdon spoke as a protectionist, "but there were degrees of protection," he said.

"I am willing to stand by my opinion that if these prohibitory tariffs become a law, it will be the end of the Republican Party four years from now. The sooner we can get to raw materials, and at the same time employ our own products, the better it will be for the general business of the country."

## TENDENCIES ARE HEALTHFUL.

Mr. George S. Hickok, cashier of the National Park Bank, said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES representative:

"We think well of the outlook. It is the general opinion that we are entering on an era of fair prosperity. Matters are not going to take on the aspect of a 'boom' exactly, but the tendency is healthful.

"Rates for money are a little better for lenders, and no general feeling apprehensive of disaster or failures in business is abroad, such as might have been anticipated at any time within the last two or three years.

"We find, in talking with our customers, representatives of manufacturing and general trading interests, that they are giving fair credits and expecting gradual increase of sales, and are laying in stocks accordingly. There was considerable desire a week ago to borrow money to pay Custom House duties in anticipation of higher rates, but this demand has fallen off.

"In general, we think the outlook is very promising, and there seems to be no particular cloud on the financial horizon; on the contrary, everybody with whom we come in contact speaks hopefully of a revival in confidence, credit, and business, and we think they have good grounds for it."

Mr. Hickok added: "The uncertainty in regard to tariff is a great deal more damaging than any increase or decrease of duties. In speaking about the tariff, we find that as a rule higher duties are expected, and they are thought to be salutary. Of course, human nature asserts itself in all such expressions of opinion, and each individual interest wants itself cared for without much regard to the general drift of the tariff."

## DEPRESSION AT ITS END.

Cashier John I. Cole of the Shoe and Leather Bank said yesterday:

"The general outlook is better than it was. Several officers of banks in different parts of the country who have been in this city during the past week expressed the opinion that business was more promising throughout the length and breadth of the land and that there will be greater demand for money by May 1. The rate, too, will be better.

"Among our own customers there has been more demand for money within the past few days. It looks as if there would be an improvement all around and a re-opening of idle concerns. There is decidedly a better feeling.

"The depression has certainly come to an end, and the settlement of this long impending matter of tariff will brighten the situation considerably. If there were an improvement in Wall Street it would help us."

## A LEADER'S RETURN.

Ex-Gov. R. P. Flower was in Wall Street yesterday for the first time in a couple of months, having been on a recreation trip through the West Indies. He was indisposed to discuss the financial situation, telling friends that he must have time to get acquainted with what had happened during his absence. An important Wall Street contingent feels much more at ease when Mr. Flower is in evidence. He has earned the confidence of the business world.

## DIMINISHING COAL TRAFFIC.

The shipments of coal and coke over the Pennsylvania Railroad's Eastern lines reported yesterday show a total of 4,120,000 tons from Jan. 1 to March 20, against 4,647,000 tons for the corresponding period last year—a decrease of over half a million tons in eleven weeks.

## AS TO GOING TO CONGRESS.

A New York officer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad said yesterday:

"It seems to me as if the railroads of the country were having much more to bear than their just burden. We have just emerged from what seemed to be almost unendurable troubles—hard times everywhere—only to run up against this vote by the United States Supreme Court against our managing our business in an intelligent way. And now they tell us our only recourse is to go to Congress for relief. This is the old unhappiness of having insult added to injury."

## GUESSING, AS USUAL.

Wall Street insists on attributing much importance to the visit of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to London just at this time. It is generally believed in the Stock Exchange district that soon after Mr. Morgan's arrival in London an official announcement will be made of the plan proposed for funding New York Central bonds. Other and almost as consequential transactions are popularly held to be in Mr. Morgan's programme.

## OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS WANTED.

Wall Street brokerage firms have been making anxious efforts to get from Washington official copies of the opinions and decision of the Supreme Court in the trans-missouri case. Wall Street has not had anything in years concerning which so much theorizing has taken place as is fashionable with this determination of the anti-trust law's bearing.

## READY FOR PROSPERITY.

Despite Wall Street's depressed feeling, interviews with important men in the banking business show that in financial circles there are the same hopeful views as to the early return of business prosperity as have been hitherto expressed by our merchants and manufacturers.

"The change for the better has been actually reached," said one authority yesterday, "and murmuring of a renewed depression has altogether died away. It becomes a matter of gathering in the harvest of an activity which must surely come when the business firmament is cleared of all the clouds of legislative uncertainty. City and country agree that this is the outlook."

## NOT WORSE THAN EXPECTED.

The receivership for the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad does not surprise Wall Street. What has been beyond Wall Street's understanding is how the event has so long been delayed.

## OPINIONS WIRED OUT OF TOWN.

J. S. Bache—The situation is more complicated than it has been for many weeks. The pending fight on the tariff will in itself be sufficient reason for advising caution in bulling the market. It will for a day or two be feverish and irregular, but as long as investors do not take fright and sell out the short interest is likely to be extended at the usual cost. Sugar is a sale on all bulges.

Day & Heaton—The Supreme Court decision is looked upon more seriously than expected. Market heavier than for some weeks.

Dominick & Dickerman—Van Emburg and Sam Walsh selling Sugar at 113¾. Potter bids for it occasionally at this figure, but never takes it. Looks as if he were trying to sustain the market.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.—The Supreme Court decision against trans-Missouri Association is discussed very freely in our press, and commented upon in such a way to make one feel that its effect on railroad stocks is rather bearish. The bear element in our markets has again become aggressive. Jersey Central is the special object of attack, and we think the declines there are bringing out long stock. We do not look for any important declines in general list, but on the rallies we would sell stocks and pick them up again on moderate declines. London market stagnant.

Bell & Co.—Market very much unsettled, the chief influence being the decision against railway joint traffic arrangement, which, if it stands, will raise trouble without end. Railway people very much disturbed. Manhattan gets a bad knock on the decision of the Court of Appeals that the Rapid Transit act is Constitutional. Actual work in the tunnel will now be possible, as the city issues its own bonds to aid the work.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.—The decision of the Supreme Court on the pooling question, coupled with decline in Jersey, Central and the European situation, has engendered a bearish feeling here, which is beginning to run rampant. Every man you meet on the floor of the Exchange now can see nothing but the darkest gloom in the situation, and short sales are being made everywhere. The traders are smashing things wherever chance offers, and it is possible that if this keeps up we may see quite a further break in the market.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Av. | 202 | 206 |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st. | 106 | 109 |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d. | 107 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s. | 115 | 118 |
| Broadway Surface 2d. | 104 | 108 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad. | 181 | 183 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s. | 68 | 71 |
| Brooklyn Elevated. | 3 | 4 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s. | 101 | 104 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s. | 104½ | 106 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div. | 73 | 75 |
| Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols. | 106 | 108 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River. | 164 | 170 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s. | 112 | 115 |
| Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. | 163 | 170 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad. | 340 | 353 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. | 40 | 50 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st. | 116 | 118 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d. | 62 | 65 |
| Kings County Traction. | 39 | 41 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad. | 160 | 170 |
| Steinway R. R. 6s. | 111 | 114 |
| Second Avenue Railroad stock. | 125 | 145 |
| Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s. | 108½ | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue R. R. stock. | 198 | 202 |
| Third Avenue R. R. | 161 | 163 |
| Union Ry. 1st 5s. (Huckleberry). | 103 | 106 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction. | 19 | 21 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 94 | 96 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock. | 64 | 67 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s. | 97 | 99 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s. | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock. | 55 | 60 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s. | 88 | 90 |
| N. Y. & E. R. stock. | 64 | 66 |
| Union Ferry stock. | 62 | 63 |
| Union Ferry 5s. | 103½ | 105 |

**Natural Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock. | 81 | 83 |
| Fort Wayne 1st 6s. | 92 | 93½ |
| Indianapolis Gas stock. | 131 | 135 |
| Indianapolis Gas 1st. | 106 | 108 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock. | 84 | 88 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s. | 92 | 94 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock. | 60 | 62 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s. | 75 | 77 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Columbus Gas. | 72 | 74 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 75 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas of New Jersey. | 16 | 19 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock. | 70 | 75 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds. | 102½ | 103½ |
| Equitable Gas Company of N. Y. | 207 | 210 |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock. | 61 | 63 |
| Mutual Gas Co. of New York. | 238 | 243 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock. | 53 | 53½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf. | 90 | 91 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st. | 106 | 106½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols | 97¼ | 98¼ |
| St. Paul Gas bonds. | 79 | 81 |
| Standard Gas, New York. | 86 | 88 |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf. | 111 | 113 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st. | 111 | 113 |
| Western Gas Co., Milwaukee. | 67 | 69 |
| Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee. | 93 | 95 |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note. | 42½ | 44½ |
| American Typefounders'. | 29 | 32 |
| Barney & Smith common. | 10 | 14 |
| Celluloid Company stock. | 60 | 63 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock. | 46 | 53 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin. | 3 | 5 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 20 | 22 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 68 | 73 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds. | 95 | 99 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 105 | 108 |
| Michigan Peninsular Car. | 10½ | 13 |
| Michigan Peninsular Car pf. | 48 | 50 |
| Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds. | 86 | 90 |
| New York Air Brake Company. | 16 | 18 |
| New York Biscuit Company 6s. | 103 | 105 |
| Nicaragua Canal Con. (new). | 1 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania Coal. | 325 | 340 |
| Pratt & Whitney. | 7 | 10 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 61 | 65 |
| Standard Oil Trust. | 272 | 273 |
| Trenton Pottery. | 7 | 10 |
| Trenton Pottery pf. | 40 | 45 |
| Union Typewriter. | 6½ | 7¼ |
| Union Typewriter 1st. | 87 | 90 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 72 | 74 |
| Wagner Car Company. | 156½ | 157½ |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 80 | 83 |

**The Miscellaneous List.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit. | 96 | 99 |
| Central & South American Tel. | 118½ | 120 |
| Commercial Cable stock. | 165 | 170 |
| Electro-Pneumatic. | 1 | ¾ |
| Hudson River Tel. stock. | 59 | 62½ |
| Iron Steamboat. | 4 | 6 |
| Iron Steamboat 6s. | 65 | 68 |
| Madison Square Garden stock. | 2 | 8 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d. | 48 | 60 |
| Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s. | 48 | 49 |
| New York & New Jersey Tel. | 131 | 133 |
| New York Loan & Imp. stock. | 45 | |
| Northwestern Telegraph Company. | 108 | 109 |
| Postal Telegraph & Cable Company. | 96½ | 98½ |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E. | 15½ | 17 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 32 | 35 |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62⅝@63¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48 7-16c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 443,050.23 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 13-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1 as compared with last four years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports Jan. 1 to date. | $1,050,056 |
| Imports in the same period. | 1,039,312 |
| Net exports | $10,744 |
| Net imports, 1896. | 3,996,142 |
| Net exports, 1895. | 17,671,385 |
| Net exports, 1894. | 6,684,196 |
| Net exports, 1893. | 29,298,134 |

***

On the Stock Exchange 400 shares of Phenix sold at .06. On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .08@.06@.07, 300 shares of Isabella at .41, 500 shares of Pharmacist at .15, and 50 shares of Standard at 1.65.

## BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 315 | Lincoln National | 750 |
| Am. Exchange | 178 | Manhattan | 220 |
| Broadway | 230 | Market & Fulton | 210 |
| Butch. & Drovers' | 125 | Mechanics' | 185 |
| Central National | 160 | Mercantile | 160 |
| Chase National | 400 | Merchants' | 138 |
| Chatham | 290 | Merchants' Ex. | 110 |
| Chemical | 4000 | Metropolis | 425 |
| City | 500 | Nassau | 155 |
| Citizens' | 125 | National Union | 200 |
| Columbia | 170 | New Amsterdam | 190 |
| Commerce | 208 | New York | 233 |
| Continental | 133 | New York County | 790 |
| Corn Exchange | 285 | Nat. Bank of N. A. | 135 |
| East River | 130 | Pacific | 170 |
| Fifth Avenue | 2900 | Park | 264 |
| First Nat. of S. I. | 120 | People's | 210 |
| Fourth National | 178 | Phenix | 104 |
| Gallatin National | 310 | Republic | 150 |
| Garfield National | 500 | Seaboard National | 189 |
| German-American | 110 | Second National | 423 |
| Germania | 350 | Seventh National | 100 |
| Greenwich | 165 | Shoe & Leather | 88 |
| Hanover | 320 | State of New York | 114 |
| Importers' & Traders' | 525 | Tradesmen's | 92 |
| Irving | 140 | United States Nat. | 175 |
| Leather Mfrs' | 175 | West Side | 275 |
| | | Western National | 114 |

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 25th day of March, 1897:

**Cash in the Treasury.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold coin | $148,940,873 | |
| Gold bullion | 40,297,506 | |
| Total | $189,238,379 | |
| Net outstanding gold certificates | 37,492,399 | |
| Balance | | *$151,745,980 |
| Standard silver dollars | $382,816,410 | |
| Silver bullion | 824,594 | |
| Total | $383,641,004 | |
| Net outstanding silver certificates | 363,626,549 | |
| Balance | | 20,014,455 |
| Standard silver dollars of 1890 | $9,806,727 | |
| Silver bullion of 1890, (cost) | 107,419,553 | |
| Total | $117,225,280 | |
| Less outstanding Treasury notes | 117,225,280 | |
| United States notes | 96,494,843 | |
| Net outstanding currency certificates | 75,065,000 | |
| Balance | | 21,429,843 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 26,463,016 | |
| National bank notes | 12,328,026 | |
| Fractional silver coin | 15,934,430 | |
| Fractional currency | 75 | |
| Minor coin | 1,298,351 | |
| Deposits in National banks | 16,342,624 | |
| Bonds and interest paid | 633,042 | |
| Total | $72,999,569 | |
| Less National bank 5 per cent. fund | 8,198,429 | |
| Outstanding checks and drafts | 4,424,515 | |
| Disbursing officers' balances | 28,367,291 | |
| Post Office Department account | 4,031,104 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2,480,579 | |
| Total | $47,501,920 | |
| Balance | | 25,497,648 |
| Available cash balance, including gold reserve | | $218,687,928 |

**Receipts.**

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Y'r. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $576,741 | $18,889,536 | $109,388,323 |
| Internal revenue. | 478,162 | 10,025,686 | 109,260,976 |
| Miscellaneous | 17,190 | 1,109,206 | 17,717,031 |
| Total | $1,072,095 | $30,024,438 | $236,366,331 |

**Expenditures.**

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Y'r. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil and miscellaneous | $166,000 | $5,191,000 | $69,777,515 |
| War | 100,000 | 2,948,000 | 87,438,409 |
| Navy | 90,000 | 2,573,000 | 25,612,432 |
| Indians | 25,000 | 2,642,000 | 10,803,124 |
| Pensions | | 12,083,000 | 107,722,259 |
| Interest | | 424,000 | 28,934,592 |
| Total | $381,000 | $25,811,000 | $280,288,334 |
| Excess of receipts over expenditures | 691,095 | 4,213,438 | †43,922,002 |

**National Bank Fund.**

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Y'r. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits under act July 14, 1890 | $10,000 | $1,627,500 | $10,561,180 |
| Redemptions under act July 14, 1890 | 18,810 | 931,930 | 6,877,638 |

**Redemption of Notes.**

U. S. Notes. Treas'y Notes. (Since 1879.) (Since 1890.) Total.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To date | $472,818,016 | $87,780,328 | $560,599,316 |
| This fiscal y'r. | 47,580,007 | 7,742,028 | 55,272,035 |
| This month | 551,240 | 423,178 | 974,418 |
| This day | 21,150 | 28,180 | 49,330 |

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $478,162; from customs, $576,741 and miscellaneous, $39,690.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $828,526.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. & O. SOUTHWESTERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 921 | 921 | 921 |
| 3d week March | $171,542 | $187,823 | $197,152 |
| From July 1 | 2,426,441 | 2,267,755 | 2,243,658 |
| CANADIAN PACIFIC— | | | |
| Mileage | 6,444 | 6,391 | 6,327 |
| 3d week March | $325,000 | $341,000 | $269,000 |
| From Jan. 1 | 3,556,924 | 3,519,898 | 2,967,068 |
| CENTRAL OF GEORGIA— | | | |
| 1st week March | $105,060 | $96,539 | |
| From July 1 | 3,988,838 | 4,084,751 | |
| CHESAPEAKE & OHIO— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,360 | 1,360 | 1,362 |
| 3d week March | $235,844 | $180,877 | $186,342 |
| From July 1 | 7,678,403 | 7,468,731 | 6,989,251 |
| INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 775 | 775 | 775 |
| 3d week March | $60,340 | $52,593 | $60,514 |
| From July 1 | 2,334,384 | 2,440,810 | 3,106,809 |
| KANAWHA & MICHIGAN— | | | |
| Mileage | 173 | 173 | 173 |
| 3d week March | $9,054 | $8,626 | $6,806 |
| From Jan. 1 | 92,210 | 102,428 | 75,681 |
| KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF— | | | |
| Mileage | 523 | 339 | 230 |
| 3d week March | $35,490 | $11,309 | $9,896 |
| From Jan. 1 | 299,583 | 133,472 | 109,410 |
| KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT— | | | |
| Mileage | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 3d week March | $6,394 | $5,274 | $3,517 |
| From Jan. 1 | 73,234 | 56,738 | 40,363 |
| LAKE ERIE & WESTERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 725 | 725 | 725 |
| 3d week March | $57,909 | $62,246 | $68,210 |
| From Jan. 1 | 697,649 | 754,589 | 731,261 |
| LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS— | | | |
| Mileage | 372 | 372 | 372 |
| 3d week March | $28,044 | $27,653 | $26,723 |
| From Jan. 1 | 281,076 | 302,219 | 279,316 |
| MEXICAN NATIONAL— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,219 | 1,219 | 1,219 |
| 3d week March | $115,040 | $83,161 | $75,966 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,166,446 | 1,015,100 | 908,387 |
| MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS— | | | |
| Mileage | 388 | 370 | 379 |
| 3d week March | $39,066 | $37,264 | $36,781 |
| From July 1 | 1,471,885 | 1,538,593 | 1,320,729 |
| MISSOURI PACIFIC— | | | |
| Mileage | 4,936 | 4,990 | 4,987 |
| 3d week March | $365,000 | $342,000 | $367,000 |
| From Jan. 1 | 4,701,000 | 4,610,000 | 4,350,000 |
| Central Branch— | | | |
| Mileage | 388 | 388 | 388 |
| 3d week March | $20,000 | $10,000 | $11,000 |
| From Jan. 1 | 235,000 | 148,000 | 174,000 |
| MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS— | | | |
| Mileage | 2,197 | 2,060 | 2,023 |
| 3d week March | $171,542 | $187,823 | $197,152 |
| From July 1 | 8,912,352 | 8,366,579 | 8,720,925 |
| NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 451 | 477 | 477 |
| 3d week March | $65,290 | $53,298 | $63,555 |
| From July 1 | 2,812,021 | 2,688,479 | 2,681,801 

FINANCIAL.

## $6,000,000.

## West Chicago Street Railroad Company

5% FORTY-YEAR

CONSOLIDATED MTGE. GOLD BONDS,

(Part of an Issue Limited to $12,500,000.)

PRINCIPAL DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1936.

INTEREST MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST, PAYABLE IN NEW YORK OR CHICAGO.

**PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.**

**Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 each, with registration provision. Secured by Mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York and George Sherman, Trustees.**

**The West Chicago St. Railroad Company makes the following statement:**

WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD CO.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., February 12th, 1897.

Gentlemen:

The West Chicago Street Railroad Company owns and operates, through leases, 259.02 miles of road, made up as follows:

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| OWNED. | |
| West Chicago Street Railroad Company..... | 72.70 |
| LEASED. | |
| Chicago West Division Railway Company. | 96 |
| Chicago Passenger Railway Company..... | 84 |
| Cicero and Proviso Street Railway Company ..... | 37.67 |
| Ogden Street Railway Company..... | 18.65 |
| West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Company ..... | |
| | 259.02 |

WHICH IS DIVIDED INTO

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Cable ..... | 30.42 |
| Electric ..... | 222 |
| Horse ..... | 6.60 |

The above corporations own real estate valued as follows:

| | Value of Improvements. | Value of Lands. |
|---|---|---|
| West Chicago Street Railroad Company... | $2,645,714.41 | $905,015.00 |
| Chicago Passenger Railway Company ..... | 58,478.75 | 146,625.00 |
| Chicago West Division Railway Company ... | 1,108,608.07 | 2,547,776.00 |
| West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Company ..... | 1,945,661.85 | 728,822.68 |
| | $5,753,463.08 | $4,328,238.68 |

A portion of the above mentioned real estate was purchased by this Company subject to mortgage liens of $210,000.

The real estate of the Cicero & Proviso Street Railway Company is not added to the foregoing, for the reason that while the West Chicago Street Railroad Company guarantees the interest on the bonds of both of these companies in case of deficiency, the amount for which the West Chicago Street Railroad Company would be liable would be a lien against the property of these companies. The interest on the bonds of both companies is paid by the respective companies themselves.

The authorized issue of 5% forty-year Consolidated Gold Bonds is

$12,500,000, of which about

$4,000,000 are to be held by the Trustee for the purpose of retiring an equal amount of First Mortgage Bonds, and the

$6,000,000 purchased by the syndicate recently are to be used for the purpose of retiring $2,700,000 outstanding 6% Debenture Bonds and the floating debt, amounting to about $3,000,000. $2,500,000 are reserved to be issued only for permanent improvements on the property, or for the acquirement or construction of new lines at a rate not to exceed 75% of the cost of such additional acquisitions.

Since 1890 there has been spent on the property over $10,000,000. This amount was paid out of the net earnings and from the proceeds of sale of $3,189,000 stock, at par, and from Debenture Bonds and from borrowed money as stated above.

The authorized capital of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company is $20,000,000, of which there has been issued $13,189,000.

The amount of bonds issued is as follows:

| | Fixed charges. |
|---|---|
| West Chicago Street Railroad Company First Mortgage 5% bonds..... | $3,968,000 $198,400 |
| West Chicago Street Railroad Company 6% Debenture bonds ..... | 2,700,000 162,000 |
| The guarantees payable on account of leased roads are as follows: | |
| 35% on $1,250,000 Chicago West Division Railway stock (leased line)..... | 437,000 |
| Guaranteed Expenses maintaining Corporate Organization of Chicago West Division Railway Company.. | 3,000 |
| Chicago West Division Railway (leased line) $4,040,000 First Mortgage 4½% bonds ..... | 181,800 |
| Chicago Passenger Railway (leased line) $600,000 6% Consolidated bonds ..... | 36,000 |
| Chicago Passenger Railway $400,000 6% First Mortgage bonds ..... | 24,000 |
| Chicago Passenger Railway dividend at 5% on $1,000,000 stock, in accordance with terms of lease..... | 50,000 |
| West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Company $1,500,000 First Mortgage bonds ..... | 75,000 806,850 |
| | $1,167,200 |

From the above are to be deducted the following amounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| 5% dividend on $730,000 Chicago Passenger Railway stock owned by the company ..... | $37,500 |
| 35% dividend on 6,251 shares of Chicago West Division Railway Company stock owned by the company... | 218,785 256,285 |
| Total amount of fixed charges ..... | $910,915 |

The operations of the West Chicago system for the past five years have been as follows:

| | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings .... | $4,020,225 | $5,235,633 | $4,181,235 |
| Operating exp. .... | 2,087,310 | 2,892,982 | 2,518,624 |
| Net earnings .... | $1,932,915 | $2,342,651 | $1,662,610 |
| Fixed charges, including taxes .... | 895,075 | 941,749 | 859,470 |
| Surplus for the year ..... | $1,037,840 | $1,400,902 | $803,140 |
| | 1895. | | 1896. |
| Gross earning ..... | $4,201,477 | | $4,018,948 45 |
| Operating expenses ..... | 2,267,195 | | 2,138,378.55 |
| Net earnings ..... | $1,934,281 | | $1,880,569.90 |
| Fixed charges, including taxes ..... | 902,015 | | 1,016,114.18 |
| Surplus for the year.... | $1,032,266 | | $864,455.72 |

Out of such surplus earnings dividends have been paid regularly on the capital stock.

Respectfully

**WEST CHICAGO ST. RAILROAD CO.,**
By CHAS. T. YERKES, President.

TO

**THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK**

AND

**MESSRS. HALLGARTEN & CO., NEW YORK.**

**The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above Bonds at 99 1-2 per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery.**

**The subscription list will be opened on THURSDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M on MARCH 29TH, OR EARLIER; the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for.**

**Bonds awarded upon subscriptions are to be paid for on APRIL 2D, 1897, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.**

**The subscriptions will be opened simultaneously**

**In Chicago by the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, and**

**In PHILADELPHIA by Messrs. GEORGE A. HUHN & SONS.**

**Interim certificates will be issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and exchanged for engraved Bonds as soon as same are ready.**

**Application will be made to have the Bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.**

**CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,**
54 WALL STREET.

**HALLGARTEN & CO.,**
28 BROAD STREET.

**NEW YORK, MARCH 20TH, 1897.**

FINANCIAL.

## REORGANIZATION OF THE Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF**

*First and Second Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Stock of the*

BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

*First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Second Income Mortgage Bonds of the*

UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

*First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of the*

SEASIDE & BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee have completed a plan and agreement of reorganization, copies of which may be obtained from the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

**PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.**

The mortgages are to be foreclosed and the properties purchased by the Committee, who will cause a new Company to be organized to acquire the property and franchises of the old Companies.

The new Company will issue the following

**NEW SECURITIES.**

$16,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent. until the year 1905 and 5 per cent. thereafter; principal and interest payable in 1950 in United States gold coin of present standard; interest payable in New York City semi-annually. Mortgage to cover all the property and franchises of the new Company, including after-acquired property.

$5,000,000 Preferred Stock, five per cent. non-cumulative.

$13,000,000 Common Stock.

Assenting security holders will be entitled to cash and new securities as follows:

Brooklyn First Mortgage Bonds and Union First Mortgage Bonds, for each bond:

$20 in cash for each coupon maturing after April 1, 1897, pending reorganization.

$1,000 new First Mortgage Bond.

$200 new Common Stock.

Seaside First Mortgage Bonds, contributing to the Committee $100 cash per bond, for each bond:

$20 in cash for each coupon maturing pending reorganization.

$1,000 new First Mortgage Bond.

Also $100 new preferred stock for such cash contribution.

Brooklyn second mortgage bonds, contributing to the Committee $200 cash per bond, for each bond:

$14 in cash for each coupon maturing pending reorganization.

$700 in new first mortgage bonds.

$300 new preferred stock.

Also $200 new preferred stock for such cash contribution,

Union second mortgage income bonds, contributing to the Committee $100 cash per bond, for each bond:

$500 in new preferred stock.

$500 in new common stock.

Also $100 new preferred stock for such cash contribution.

Brooklyn stock, contributing to the Committee $10 cash per share of old stock.

$75 in new common stock for each share of old stock.

$10 new preferred stock for such cash contribution.

Cash contributions are to be payable as called by the Committee. New securities to be delivered when reorganization is completed.

The holders of outstanding first and second mortgage bonds and stock of the Companies are requested to deposit their holdings with the Central Trust Company of New York, under the agreement lodged with that Company, subject to the order of the undersigned as a Reorganization Committee. Negotiable receipts will be issued for deposited securities. When, in the judgment of the Committee, a sufficient amount of bonds shall have been so deposited, the plan will be declared effective.

The new securities not required for the purpose of the reorganization are to be held for future requirements under conditions and restrictions referred to in the agreement.

New York, March 25, 1897.

**F. P. Olcott, Chairman;**
**James T. Woodward,**
**Charles Parsons,**
**Ernst Thalmann,**
**Leonard Lewisohn,** } **Committee.**

J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y.
54 Wall St., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

## AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, Will sell at auction Friday, March 26, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

For account of whom it may concern:

5,000 shs. Bay State Gas Co. of Delaware, $50 each. (Hypothecated.)

$103,000 Bay State Gas Co. Income Bonds, (Hypothecated.)

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Diamond Match again occupied the centre of the stage as the principal factor in the day's trading, there being at times a considerable margin between the prices for regular, for account and for second account. Match account opened at 145¼ and advanced steadily to 146⅝, but before the noon close it was just where it opened. There were sales on second account at 147⅜, but the prices for this and for account dropped in the later session and closed at 145½. West Chicago was firmer. Account opened at 103⅜, closed at noon at 105. After 1:30 P. M. the majority of sales were at 104½, at which figure it closed. Offers were made on calls on West Chicago for the month of April at 115.

Clearing House settlement prices on first and second account:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Strawboard | 27½ | 27½ |
| C. & Chi. C. & D. Co. | 63 | 63 |
| Brewing & Malting Company | 10 | 10 |
| Brewing & Malting Company pf. | 35 | 35 |
| Chicago Packing & P. Co. | 33⅜ | 33⅜ |
| Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf. | 50 | 50 |
| Chicago City Railway | 228 | 228 |
| Diamond Match Company of Illinois | 145⅝ | 146½ |
| Lake Street Elevated | 17½ | 17⅝ |
| Int. Packing Company | 22⅜ | 22⅝ |
| Int. Packing Company pf. | 44½ | 44½ |
| Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. | 11 | 11 |
| Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf. | 36⅞ | 36⅞ |
| New York Biscuit Company | 47⅜ | 47¼ |
| North Chicago Street Railroad | 230 | 231 |
| Street's W. S. Car Line | 16½ | 16½ |
| West Chicago Street Railroad | 104⅜ | 104⅝ |
| Lake Street Elevated tr. ctfs. | 14⅞ | 15 |

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

| | Thursday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .04 | .04 |
| Belcher | .15 | .15 |
| Best & Belcher | .67 | .65 |
| Challar | 1.20 | 1.15 |
| Consolidated Cal. & Va. | 1.20 | 1.15 |
| Crown Point | .14 | .13 |
| Gould & Curry | .29 | .28 |
| Hale & Norcross | .36 | .34 |
| Mexican | .26 | .25 |
| Nevada Queen | .06 | .06 |
| Ophir | .91 | .88 |
| Potosi | .38 | .37 |
| Savage | .29 | .29 |
| Standard | 1.55 | 1.55 |
| Sierra Nevada | .26 | .24 |
| Union Consolidated | .28 | .07 |
| Utah | .06 | .07 |
| Yellow Jacket | .24 | .24 |

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Thursday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamo | .05 | .05 |
| Anaconda | .5 | 5¼ |
| Argentum | .26 | .2o |
| Blue Bell | .05½ | .05½ |
| Consolidated | .10 | .10 |
| Elkton | 1.28 | 1.26 |
| Gibson | .20 | .20 |
| Golden Fleece | .25 | .25½ |
| Grouse | .06¾ | .06¾ |
| Isabella | .42½ | .42¾ |
| Jefferson | .11 | .11 |
| Pharmacist | .14½ | .14½ |
| Portland | .81 | .80 |
| Rosa | .00 | .09 |
| Union | .20 | .20½ |
| Work | .07¼ | .07¼ |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 25, 1897.

| Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 148 | 150 | 10 | Adams Express..... | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | ..... |
| 11¼ | 13 | 200 | American Cotton Oil.. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ..... |
| 12½ | 12¾ | 1,152 | American Spirits Mfg. | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12½ | ..... |
| 31½ | 31¾ | 605 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf... | 31⅞ | 32 | 31½ | 31⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 112¼ | 112⅝ | 53,875 | American Sugar Refs. | 112⅝ | 113⅝ | 112¼ | 112¼ | − ⅜ |
| 102⅝ | 103¼ | 230 | Am. Sugar Refs. pf.... | 102⅝ | 103 | 102½ | 103 | + ⅛ |
| 76⅛ | 76⅝ | 540 | American Tobacco..... | 75¾ | 76¼ | 75¾ | 76¼ | + ⅝ |
| 24 | 28 | 4 | Ann Arbor pf..... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | ..... |
| 10⅝ | 10¾ | 1,800 | At., T. & S. F..... | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 20⅜ | 20⅞ | 5,615 | At., T. & S. F. pf.... | 21¼ | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 20¾ | − ⅜ |
| 10 | 10¼ | 225 | Bay State Gas..... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ..... |
| 97½ | 98½ | 170 | Brooklyn Union Gas.. | 99¼ | 99¼ | 98 | 98½ | ..... |
| ... | ... | 78 | Bur., C. R. & Northern | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | ..... |
| 16⅜ | 17 | 2,720 | Chesapeake & Ohio.... | 17 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 72 | 72⅛ | 29,700 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy.. | 72⅞ | 72⅞ | 71½ | 72⅛ | − 1⅛ |
| 78⅛ | 79 | 11,500 | Chicago Gas..... | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 75¼ | 75½ | 20,800 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul. | 75⅝ | 75⅞ | 74⅞ | 75⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 136½ | 136½ | 200 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | ..... |
| 106½ | 106⅝ | 3,480 | Chi. & Northwestern. | 106⅝ | 106⅞ | 105⅝ | 106⅝ | − ½ |
| 64½ | 64⅝ | 6,450 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 65¾ | 65¾ | 64½ | 64⅝ | − ¾ |
| 29 | 29½ | 1,663 | C., C., C. & St. Louis. | 30 | 30 | 29½ | 29¾ | − ¾ |
| ... | ... | 105 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf.. | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | ..... |
| 157½ | 158 | 125 | Consolidated Gas Co.. | 157⅞ | 157⅞ | 157⅞ | 157⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 107¼ | ... | 470 | Delaware & Hudson.. | 107¼ | 107⅜ | 107¼ | 107¼ | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 13¼ | 100 | Erie ..... | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 31½ | 33 | 222 | Erie 1st pf..... | 31 | 32 | 31 | 32 | − 1¼ |
| 33⅜ | 33⅝ | 1,875 | General Electric..... | 33½ | 33⅝ | 33 | 33⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 93½ | 94½ | 370 | Illinois Central..... | 94 | 94 | 93¾ | 93¾ | − ½ |
| 22½ | 23½ | 10 | Laclede Gas..... | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | ..... |
| 14 | 16 | 100 | Lake Erie & Western. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | − ½ |
| 64 | 65¼ | 140 | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ | − 1⅝ |
| 165 | 167½ | 100 | Lake Shore..... | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | −1 |
| 44 | 49 | 85 | Long Island..... | 43 | 44 | 43 | 43 | ..... |
| 46½ | 46¾ | 7,575 | Louisville & Nashville. | 46⅜ | 46¾ | 46 | 46½ | + ⅛ |
| 84⅝ | 84⅞ | 225 | Manhattan Con..... | 84⅛ | 84⅝ | 84⅛ | 84⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 93 | 99 | 5 | Michigan Central..... | 90 | 90 | 99 | 99 | ..... |
| 40 | 41 | 100 | Minnesota Iron..... | 38½ | 38¼ | 38½ | 38½ | − 1½ |
| 15¾ | 12½ | 250 | Mo., Kan. & Texas... | 12 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | − ⅛ |
| 28¾ | 29 | 1,620 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.. | 29½ | 29½ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | − ⅝ |
| 18 | 18¼ | 1,350 | Missouri Pacific..... | 18 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | ..... |
| 164½ | 165½ | 10 | Morris & Essex..... | 164¼ | 164¼ | 164¼ | 164¼ | ..... |
| 23 | 24½ | 100 | National Lead Co..... | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 90⅜ | 91⅜ | 110 | National Lead Co. pf. | 90¾ | 90⅞ | 90¾ | 90⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 86⅝ | 86⅞ | 12,200 | New Jersey Central.. | 87⅛ | 87¼ | 85½ | 86⅜ | − ⅝ |
| 99⅞ | 100 | 5,063 | New York Central..... | 100¼ | 100⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 13 | 5 | N. Y., C. & St. Louis. | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | ..... |
| 69 | 71 | 1 | N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf. | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | ..... |
| 8¼ | 8½ | 50 | N. Y., Sus. & Western. | 8¼ | 8½ | 8½ | 8¾ | ..... |
| 26½ | 28 | 196 | Nor. & West. pf..... | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | −1 |
| 4 | 4½ | 300 | North American..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| 12½ | 12½ | 1,035 | Northern Pacific..... | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅞ | 35 | 8,278 | Northern Pacific pf... | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 34½ | 34⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 14 | 14½ | 600 | Ontario & Western.... | 14 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 26½ | 470 | Pacific Mail..... | 26 | 26⅜ | 26 | 26⅜ | − ⅛ |
| ⅞ | 1 | 100 | Peo., Dec. & Evans... | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 21½ | 21⅝ | 11,790 | P. & R., all in. pd.... | 22¼ | 22¼ | 21¼ | 21⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 43⅞ | 44¼ | 1,780 | P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss. | 44½ | 44½ | 43½ | 44 | −1⅛ |
| 12¼ | 13½ | 76 | P., C., C. & St. L.... | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | ..... |
| 46 | 50 | 11 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf.. | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | ..... |
| 4½ | 4¾ | 100 | St. L. & S. F..... | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | ..... |
| 38¼ | 39 | 30 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.. | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | ..... |
| 13¼ | 13½ | 184 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.... | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 9½ | ... | 100 | St. Louis Southw. pf. | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | − ½ |
| 117 | 119 | 20 | St. P., Minn. & Man. | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | ..... |
| 58¼ | 58½ | 9,416 | St. Paul & Omaha.... | 59¼ | 59¼ | 58¼ | 58½ | − ⅝ |
| 140 | 144 | 1 | St. Paul & Omaha pf. | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | ..... |
| 14 | 15 | 360 | Southern Pacific ..... | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 8⅞ | 335 | Southern Railway..... | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅜ | 26⅞ | 4,372 | Southern Railway pf.. | 27¼ | 27¼ | 26½ | 26⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 6½ | 7 | 680 | Standard R. & T..... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ..... |
| 26½ | 26¾ | 1,090 | Tenn. Coal & Iron.... | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26¼ | − ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 9 | 700 | Texas Pacific ..... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | − ¼ |
| 161½ | 162½ | 68 | Third Avenue..... | 161½ | 162 | 161½ | 162 | ..... |
| 6 | 6½ | 1,051 | Union Pacific ..... | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6¼ | ..... |
| 7 | 7⅛ | 1,835 | United States Leather. | 7⅜ | 7⅝ | 7 | 7⅛ | − ⅜ |
| 57 | 57½ | 3,000 | U. S. Leather pf..... | 57⅜ | 58⅜ | 57¼ | 57½ | − ⅜ |
| 14½ | 15¼ | 285 | United States Rubber. | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ | − ⅛ |
| 62½ | 63⅜ | 422 | U. S. Rubber pf..... | 62⅜ | 63¼ | 62⅜ | 63½ | +1⅞ |
| 5¼ | 5⅜ | 10 | Wabash ..... | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | ..... |
| 13⅝ | 13¾ | 2,435 | Wabash pf..... | 13⅝ | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | + ¼ |
| 100 | 102½ | 40 | Wells-Fargo Express.. | 101 | 101 | 100 | 100 | ..... |
| 83½ | 83⅞ | 807 | Western Union Tel.... | 82⅞ | 83¼ | 82⅞ | 83¼ | + ¼ |
| 1 | 1½ | 200 | Wheeling & Lake Erie. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | − ⅛ |
| Sales..... | | 234,705 | | | | | | |

**Silver.**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62⅞ | 63¼ | 10,000 | Bullion certificates.... | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | ..... |

## Complete Bond Transactions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s | Denver & Rio Grande 4s | Oreg Short Line 6s, Trust Co Certfs |
| 2,000..... 77½ | 1,000..... 88 | 3,000..... 116 |
| Ann Arbor 1st 4s | 2,000..... 85⅛ | 8,000..... 115½ |
| 5,000..... 79¼ | Galv, H & H 5s | 5,000..... 115⅝ |
| 27,000..... 79½ | 1,000..... 87 | 5,000..... 115⅞ |
| Atch, Col & Pac 1st | Gen Elec Co Deb 5s | 15,000..... 116½ |
| 1,000..... 28 | 1,000..... 96¼ | Pacific of Mo 1st 4s |
| Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s | H & Tex Cen G M 4s | 10,000..... 101 |
| 10,000s3..... 82¾ | 12,000..... 68¾ | Oreg R R & Nav 4s |
| 5,000..... 82¾ | Int & Gt N 3d Mtge | 10,000..... 83 |
| 1,000..... 82⅝ | 1,000..... 31 | Phil & Rdg Gen 4s, Trust Co Certfs, Assented |
| 500..... 82⅝ | Kansas Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs | 5,000..... 80¾ |
| 10,000..... 82⅝ | 10,000..... 73 | Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A |
| 30,000..... 82¾ | 5,000..... 73½ | 2,000..... 109¼ |
| 1,500..... 82⅝ | Laclede Gas Light Co of St L 1st 5s | Pitts, Shen & L E 1st |
| 4,000..... 82¾ | 1,000..... 94⅞ | 5,000..... 102 |
| 16,000..... 82⅞ | 11,000..... 95 | St Jo & Grand Island 1st Trust Co Certfs |
| 27,000..... 83 | L Erie & W 2d 5s | 5,000..... 53¾ |
| 500..... 82¾ | 3,000..... 102½ | St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s |
| 14,000..... 82⅞ | L, S & M So 2d Reg | 2,000..... 102⅝ |
| Adjustment 4s | 1,000..... 123⅜ | 8,000..... 102½ |
| 500..... 44¾ | Lehigh & W-B Con, Assented | St L & Iron Mo t 2d |
| 3,000..... 45 | 4,000..... 95 | 8,000..... 103 |
| 19,000..... 45½ | Long Island 1st | St L, Jack & C 2d |
| 11,000..... 45⅝ | 3,000..... 106¼ | 9,000..... 104¾ |
| 10,000..... 45½ | Louisville & Nashville, N O & Mob 1st | St Louis & San Fr 2d, Class B |
| 8,000..... 45¾ | 10,000..... 120¼ | 5,000..... 114½ |
| 2,000..... 45⅝ | N O & Mob 2d | Class C |
| 10,000..... 45¼ | 1,000..... 103 | 5,000..... 114½ |
| 6,000..... 45⅛ | Metropolitan Elevated 1st | St L & S F G M 5s |
| 34,000..... 45 | 6,000..... 119⅛ | 6,000..... 96 |
| Atlantic & Pacific Gtd 4s, Ctfs of Deposit | Metropolitan Elevated 2d | 6,000..... 96¼ |
| 10,000..... 51½ | 1,000..... 106⅜ | San An & Ar P 4s |
| Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925 Trust Co Certfs | Mich Cent Cons 7s | 10,000..... 58½ |
| 1,000..... 91 | 8,000..... 117½ | 29,000..... 58¼ |
| Brooklyn Elevated 1st | Mil, L S & Wn 1st | St Paul, M & M 1st Con 6s, Reduced to 4½s |
| 5,000s30f..... 76 | 2,000..... 133¼ | 5,000s20f..... 106½ |
| Brooklyn Elev 2d | Mil & St Paul Cons | 13,000..... 106⅝ |
| 1,000..... 43 | 1,000..... 134½ | 2,000..... 106¾ |
| Brooklyn Un Gas 5s | Mil & St Paul 7s, Gold | San A & Ar Pass 4s |
| 10,000..... 110⅛ | 5,000..... 132⅜ | 10,000..... 58½ |
| Canada So 1st Gtd | Milwaukee & St Paul, Chic & Mil Div | 2,000..... 58¾ |
| 1,000..... 109¾ | 2,000..... 132⅜ | So Car & Ga 1st 5s |
| Cent Ga Ry Con 5s | Southern Minn Div | 1,000..... 92½ |
| 5,000..... 91⅝ | 1,000..... 117¼ | So Pac of Ariz 1st |
| Ches & O Gen 4½s | Southwest Div | 10,000..... 93 |
| 17,000..... 73¼ | 1,000..... 116¾ | South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated |
| 5,000..... 73⅜ | Mo, Kan & East 1st | 14,000..... 87½ |
| 5,000..... 73¼ | 1,000..... 93 | Standard R & T 6s |
| 16,000..... 73¼ | Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s | 1,000..... 67 |
| Ches & Ohio Con 5s | 5,000..... 84 | 2,000..... 67½ |
| 1,000..... 110¾ | Mo, Kans & Tex 2d | 1,000..... 68 |
| 3,000..... 111 | 4,000..... 57⅝ | 1,000..... 68½ |
| Chic, B & Q Cons 7s | 8,000..... 58 | Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st |
| 1,000..... 117⅝ | 2,000..... 57⅝ | 3,000b3..... 86 |
| 7,000..... 117¾ | 11,000..... 57½ | Tex & Pac 1st 5s |
| Chic, B & Q Conv 5s | 2,000s..... 57⅛ | 2,000..... 88¾ |
| 7,000..... 101 | 500..... 57½ | Texas & Pacific 2d Inc |
| Chic & E Ill Gen 5s | 16,000..... 58 | 5,000..... 21 |
| 5,000..... 101⅝ | Mob & Ohio G M 4s | 5,000..... 20⅞ |
| 3,000..... 101½ | 10,000..... 66½ | 10,000..... 20⅝ |
| Chic G L & Co 1st | Mob & O 1st Ext 6s | 1,000..... 20¾ |
| 2,000..... 96¼ | 1,000..... 112 | Union Elevated 1st 6s |
| Chic & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co Certfs | Morris & E Con Gtd | 5,000..... 75½ |
| 10,000..... 42 | 10,000..... 144 | Union Pac Ext S F 8s, Trust Co Certfs |
| 25,000..... 41½ | N Y Central Deb 5s | 10,000..... 91¾ |
| 5,000..... 41¾ | 5,000..... 109 | Union Pacific Gold 6s, Col Trust Notes |
| Chic, R I & P Ext 5s | N Y Central 1st Coup | 13,000..... 101½ |
| 5,000..... 104½ | 5,000..... 120¼ | 3,000..... 101⅜ |
| 5,000..... 104¼ | 5,000..... 120½ | Union Pacific 6s, 1898 |
| C, St P, M & O Cons | N Y, Ontario & Western Refunding 4s | 10,000..... 102½ |
| 1,000..... 131¼ | 2,000..... 94 | Trust Co Certfs Ex Matured Coups |
| Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s | 1,000..... 93½ | 1,000..... 103¼ |
| 6,000..... 110 | Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s | U P Den & Gulf 1st |
| Clev C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s | 1,000..... 53⅝ | 5,000..... 35 |
| 1,000..... 95 | 1,000..... 53¾ | 5,000..... 34½ |
| Dul, S Shore & A 5s | 500..... 53⅝ | 3,000..... 34½ |
| 1,000..... 100¼ | 15,000..... 53½ | Wabash 1st 5s |
| Eliz, Lex & B S 5s | 16,000..... 53⅝ | 1,000..... 106¼ |
| 1,000..... 99⅞ | 10,000..... 53¼ | 4,000..... 106 |
| Erie Gen Lien 3-4s | 14,000..... 53⅜ | West Shore Gtd 4s |
| 6,000..... 64½ | Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s | 3,000..... 107 |
| 6,000..... 64¾ | 10,000..... 88 | Wn Nor Car 1st 6s |
| 10,000..... 65 | 5,000..... 87⅞ | 10,000..... 114½ |
| Erie 1st Con 7s | Ohio & Miss 5s | Western Pac Bonds |
| 6,000..... 130¼ | 2,000..... 104¼ | 1,000..... 102 |
| Fort Worth & D C 1st | Ohio & Miss 2d | |
| 10,000..... 57 | 2,000..... 119½ | |
| 1,000..... 57¼ | 1,000..... 119¾ | |
| 6,000..... 57 | 5,000..... 120 | |
| 2,000..... 57¼ | Peoria & Eastern 1st | |
| 3,000..... 57½ | 4,000..... 73½ | |
| Fulton Elevated 1st | 1,000..... 73¼ | |
| 3,000..... 41¼ | | |

Total sales..... $1,106,500

## Bid and Asked Quotations.

**The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:**

| | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891..... | 95½ | ... | Col. & H. Coal, | | | Minn. & St. L.... | 18 | 19½ |
| 4s, r., 1907..... | 110⅞ | 111¼ | all in. pd..... | 3⅞ | 4¼ | M. & St. L. 1st pf. | 76½ | 78 |
| 4s, c., 1907..... | 113¼ | 113¾ | Col., H. V. & T... | 4 | 4¼ | M. & St. L. 2d pf. | 45 | 48 |
| 4s, r., 1925..... | 123⅝ | 123⅞ | Com. Cable..... | 150 | 175 | Mobile & Ohio.... | 19 | 21 |
| 4s, c., 1925..... | 123⅝ | 123⅞ | Consol. Coal..... | 35 | 40 | Nat. Lin. Oil..... | 12 | 13 |
| 5s, r., 1904..... | 114 | 114½ | D., L. & W..... | 154 | 160 | Nat. Starch ..... | 5½ | 6 |
| 5s, c., 1904..... | 113¾ | 114⅜ | Den. & R. G. pf.. | 95 | 103⅜ | Nat. St. 1st pf.... | 52½ | 60 |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 103⅜ | .. | Den. & R. G. pf.. | 37½ | 38 | Nat. St. 2d pf..... | 12 | 18 |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 106⅜ | .. | D. M. & Ft. D.... | 8 | 9 | New Cent. Co..... | 5½ | 6 |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 100 | .. | D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 56 | 60 | New England ..... | | 37 |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 100 | .. | D., S. S. & A..... | 2½ | 4 | N. Y. & N. H....169 | | 173 |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 100 | .. | D., S. S. & A. pf.. | 6½ | 9 | N. Y., C. & St. L. | | |
| | | | Ed. El. Il, of N.Y. | 106½ | 108 | 2d pf..... | 30 | 32 |
| Alt. & T. H., t. r. | 56 | 60 | Ed. E. Ill. of Bkln. | 102 | .. | N. Y. S. & W. pf. | 24 | 24½ |
| Am. Coal..... | 100 | 117 | Erie 2d pf..... | 17¾ | 18¾ | Norfolk So..... | 60 | 70 |
| Am. Cot. Oil pf... | 56½ | 57½ | Eighth Avenue.... | 340 | .. | Nor. & West..... | 123¾ | 133¾ |
| Am. Express..... | 111 | 113 | Ev. & T. H..... | 25 | 31 | Ohio Southern..... | | 5 |
| Am. T. & C..... | 87 | 91 | Ev. & T. H. pf.... | 37 | 45 | Ont. Mining..... | 8

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Important Sales by Private Contract —Six Riverside Drive Lots Sold at Auction.

Sonn Brothers have sold to Charles H. Kivlen a plot on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-third Street, 44.6 by 100.2, on which the purchaser will erect a ten-story fire-proof hotel.

Jung & Mohr have bought from Mayer A. Bernheimer, as executor of the Bernheimer estate, four lots on the north side of Ninetieth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. They adjoin the five lots recently purchased by the same firm of builders, and all will now be improved at once by the erection of five-story flats.

D. H. Scully has sold 1,704 Park Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 75 by 90, and 2,370 First Avenue, a four-story flat, 23 by 50 by 65, for William S. Anderson and William A. Dowling, to Catharine Hooks, who gives in trade 11 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 90 by 100.11.

Eliphalet W. Bliss of Brooklyn has bought of W. Bayard Cutting two lots on the south side of Sixty-first Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for about $135,000, upon which he will erect a residence as a speculation.

A. L. Aste has bought of Mrs. Ella Hennessy 70 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, a five-story brick flat, on lot 21.6 by 100.11, for about $20,000, the price it brought at foreclosure sale early last year.

Hugh Nesbitt has sold 552 Grand Street, an old three-story brick building, with store, on lot 25 by 100.

John W. Mayen has sold to William Sperb, Jr., the four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling 144 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 60 by 98.9, taking in exchange the similar house, 62 West Thirty-eighth Street, 20.10 by 65 by 98.9.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Post estate 43 and 45 East Thirty-third Street, a four-story English basement dwelling, with stable attached, on plot 34.6 by 98.9.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Alonzo B. Kight, to Theodore B. Sutro, at about $40,000, the five-story limestone-front American basement dwelling, 320 West One Hundred and Second Street, 20 by 99 by 100.

Judson Lawson has sold in advance, from the plans, one of a row of three-story and basement dwellings that he has begun the erection of on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between the Boulevard and Riverside Drive.

Crow & Taylor have sold to Mrs. Mary P. McNee, 530 West End Avenue, another of their new row of three-and-a-half-story dwellings, 19 by 58 by 100.

The four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling 59 East Fifty-fourth Street, with lot 22 by 100.5, has been sold by Mrs. Isabel E. Sone.

Marcus Nathan is reported to have sold to a Mr. Friedrichson the five-story brick flat, with store, on the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 25 by 75, at about $50,000.

### Lively Day in the Auction Room.

It was all life and bustle in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday. Offerings and sales were plentiful, but the centre of attraction was a parcel of six extra-sized lots on Riverside Drive, sold for account of W. K. Aston. The prices obtained were less than the experts present had figured on, but they will have to stand for some time as representing true cash values thereabout. The details of the day's proceedings follow:

Peter F. Meyer sold, to secure dower, 229 East Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story brick tenement, with lot 20 by 98.9, to Mary McNally, for $15,000; also, 327 East Thirty-first Street, a four-story brick tenement, with stores, to the same buyer, for $6,500; 162 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, a five-story brownstone front flat, on lot 25 by 100.11, to Philip Otto, for $15,100; the adjoining, similar and same sized parcel, 164 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to Peter Wolfe, for $15,400, and the adjoining property, identical in every respect, but with one full-sized wall, to H. Crowley, for $16,250.

The same auctioneer sold, in foreclosure, to Robert J. Blake, who represented the principal defendant, 124 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, a three-story and basement brownstone front dwelling, on lot 15 by 99.11, for $10,900.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold at public auction a plot on Riverside Drive, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 84 by 123.6¾ by 88.11 by 105.5½, to George Noakes, for $47,700; also, a lot adjoining the above, 28 by 120.6¾ by 28.7⅝ by 123.0¾, to John Weber, for $25,250; also, a plot adjoining, 60.1⅜ by 140.2 by 47.2, to Sonn Brothers, for $36,450. Mr. Kennelly also sold, in foreclosure, 420 West Fifty-first Street, a four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling on lot 17 by 100.5, to William Ellis, for $12,150.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, the three five-story brick flats, with stores, on the avenue, the northeast corner of Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, 100 by 100.5, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank, for $125,000.

D. P. Ingraham sold, in foreclosure, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 23 West Ninety-fourth Street, on lot 16.6 by 100.8½, to the plaintiff, Julia L. Butterfield, as trustee, for $17,800.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, the northeast corner of Division and Eldridge Streets, a three-story brick tenement, with stores, on lot 24.7 by 86.6 to alley by 21.10 by 75.4, to John Doscher, for $27,100; also, in foreclosure, 1,117 Home Street, a three-story frame dwelling, with store, on lot 25 by 52.11½ by 27.4 by 64, to the plaintiff, John Reichenschmidt, for $4,690.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, 17 Bleecker Street, a two-story brick and frame house, with store and rear building, on lot 20 by 65.4 by 20 by 63.8, to Gustave Newman, for $10,000.

The only sale at auction down for today at 111 Broadway is as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward A. Peck, referee, 262 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 183.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,666.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Hamilton Terrace, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for eleven three-story and basement brick dwellings, 18 by 50; W. H. Lake of 51 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, owner; Henri Fouchaux of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $110,000.

No. 537 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a one-story frame storage house, 25 by 60; George Schwageler of 1,256 Franklin Avenue, owner; Parr & De Witt of 362 Columbus Avenue, architects; Augusta Christ, lessee; cost, $400.

St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, southwest corner, for four five-story and basement brick flats, 30.11 by 93.3 and 23 by 100; C. W. Mick of 164 Woodward Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,186 Broadway, architect; cost, $97,000.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 375 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 55; John Witzel of 2,901 Third Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $5,500.

Union Avenue, east side, 108 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two two-story frame tenements, 20 by 60; Fritz Landenberger, owner; Edward Wenz of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Locust Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 26 by 100; O'Connell and Hillary, owners; Gilbert Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Forest Avenue, east side, 311.2 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 21 by 57; Mary Dodge, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Hoffman Street and King's Bridge Road, northwest corner, for a two-story frame stable, 28 by 20; Mary C. O'Meara, of 2,961 Decatur Avenue, owner; John O'Meara, architect; cost, $800.

Arkwright Avenue, northwest corner of Wellesley Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21 by 41.6; Philip Touissaint, owner; Ed. Banour of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,700.

Elliot Avenue, 200 feet north of Elizabeth Street, for a one-story frame dwelling, 14 by 20; P. & J. Butler, owners; L. Falk of 2,760 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, northwest corner, for a one-story frame Summer house, 40 by 22; Dorothy Christ, owner; C. F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Fairmount Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of Marmion Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; John D. O'Brien of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Fleetwood Avenue, owner; Charles C. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Green Avenue, or Lane, east side, 125 feet south of Cornell Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 30; Henry Miller of 609 East Fifteenth Street, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $1,700.

Lyman Place, east side, 148 feet south of Freeman Street, for a two-story and attic frame stable and a two-story dwelling, 22 by 45 by 22 by 30; Joseph Pinchbeck of 1,291 Chisholm Place, owner; James Pinchbeck of Grant Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $5,800.

Twelfth Street, west side, 230 feet east of Avenue C, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 39; Alfred A. Bough, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $600.

No. 145 Willis Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, William Kauffman of 1,039 Tinton Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Anderson Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, Emelia Seaman of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Anderson Avenue, owner; F. J. Campbell of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 1,324 Stebbins Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, Frank Frankowski of 1,324 Stebbins Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 25.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 220.7 ft n Bayard St, 33.4x87.6; Isaac Kahn and wife to Henry G. Leist..... $1

5TH AV, e s, 150 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Margaretha Volle to Wulfgang Schuna..... 2,000

ANTHONY AV, e s, 30.10 ft n of 175th St, 50x127.11x52x113.6; Dennis W. Moran and wife to Eleanor F. O'Connell..... 1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 105.10 ft n of 175th St, 25x142.6x20x115.2; same to same..... 1

BUCKHOUT ST, n s, 100 ft w of Anthony Av, 100x100; Eleanor F. O'Connell and husband to Dennis W. Moran..... 1

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Jennings St, 76.9x4ix irregular to street x70.11; William H. Birrell to Niels Toelberg..... 7,500

GRAND AV, e s, 100 ft n of Oxford Place, 25x100; Joseph T. N. Angell and others to Randall Whitaker, exchange property. 1

GRAND AV, e s, 75 ft n of Oxford Place, 25x100; same to Alfred C. Angell, exchange property..... 1

GRAND AV, e s, 125 ft n of Oxford Place, 25x100; Alfred C. Angell and others to Joseph T. N. Angell, exchange..... 1

PARK AV, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x90; John Rankin and others to Joseph McFarland..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 74.10 ft s of 130th St, 25x100; Henry Nott to Frederick V. Osthoff, sixth part..... 1

CROSBY ST, 127; Esther Goldman to Theodore Dieterlen..... 50

7TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.10; Fredericke Ehlers, by guardian, to George Hornberger..... 85

1ST ST, s s, 194.4 ft e of 2d Av, 25.3 x77.3x25.1x79.10; Richard Selg and wife to Christina Ohrle..... 26,000

17TH ST, s s, 168 ft w of 1st Av, 23x92; Michael Merklen to Rosine Merklen..... 1

3D AV, n w corner of 33d St, 19x56.6; James B. Butler, (referee,) to Frank J. Breslin..... 500

39TH ST, 506 West; Christian P. Keck and wife to Dietrick Muller..... 1

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; William Bawden and others to John Kearney..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,479-1,481; Nathan Marx and wife to Isaac H. Goldsmith, ½ part. 1

MOUNT MORRIS AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x78; William Cauldwell and wife to Thomas Rogers and another, trustees..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 282 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Emanuel M. Friend (referee) to German-American Real Estate Title and Guarantee Company..... 2,000

109TH ST, s s, 257 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; same to same..... 2,000

109TH ST, s s, 232 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; same to same..... 2,000

109TH ST, s s, 307 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; same to same..... 2,000

113TH ST, s s, 254.7 ft e of 4th Av, 17.1x100.10; John J. Larkin to John Heyman..... 1

5TH AV, w s, 124.11 ft s of 135th St, 25x110; Pauline Aaron to Nathan E. Clark. 1

5TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 135th St, 25x90; Pauline Aaron to same..... 1

5TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 135th St, 25x90; same to same..... 1

5TH AV, w s, 40.11 ft s of 135th St, 25x90; same to same..... 1

5TH AV, s w corner of 135th St, 24.11x90; same to same..... 1

135TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 27x100; Louis Wirth to A. F. Assenbeck and wife..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 125 ft s of 142d St, 25x86.10x25x87.5; Alice M. Holland to J. and M. Haffen..... 3,000

JEROME AV, n e corner of 177th St, 117.4 x110.6x88.2x135.5; F. R. Minrath to Minna Duncan..... 1

ELLISON AV, e s, 325 ft s of Latting St, 25x134.6x28.5x125.11; Adam Hoffmann to Theresa Hoffmann..... 480

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Elizabeth Bawden and others to John Kearney..... 14,000

32D ST, 100 West; Hugo D. Rosendorf and wife to Adolph Altman, half part... 1

31ST ST, 849 West; Sarah E. Jacobs to James J. Buckley..... 1

61ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 75x100.5; Theodor von Ganther and wife to Isaac L. Smith..... 1

62D ST, 221 West; Theodor von Ganther and wife to same..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 68th St, 75.5x100; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to Henry Woehr..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Woehr and wife to August Zinsser, Jr..... 1

57TH ST, 457 West; Cornelius J. Donovan and others to William R. Wolfe..... 1

95TH and 96th Sts, 1st Av and Harlem River block, with land under water; John L. Brown and wife to Bridget C. Kane 1

SAME PROPERTY; Bridget C. Kane to Maurice D. Barry..... 175,000

80TH ST, 134 East; Morris H. Stern and wife to Henrietta Rosenthal..... 16,750

82D ST, 513 East; Henry G. Leist and wife to Isaac Kahn..... 21,000

116TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100; Frank J. Dupignac, (referee,) to Abraham Cohen and others..... 7,000

#### Recorded Leases.

BARTLETT, Effie P., to Otto Lindemann; 81 Beekman St, 5 years..... $3,200

BAKER, John O., to Alfred B. Cregan and another; 317 West 139th St, 3 years 900

BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Alexander Klinkowstein; 142 to 146 West 14th St, 5 7-12 years..... 3,000

DAVIS, Jennie, to Joseph F. Gaudy; 138 East 12th St, 1 9-12 years..... 700

DUFF, Alexander D., to Michael A. McManus; w s of Columbus Av, 76 ft n of 80th St, store, &c., 5 11-12 years..$2,200, 2,500

FISHER, Philip, to Augusta Kuntzmann; 1504 2d Av, 5 years..... $624, 686

GIESSLER, Otto, to August Fehr; 197 St. Ann's Av, 5 years..... $480, 750

HOLZMAN, Jacob, to Edgar Healy; 141 8th St, 3 years..... 600

JOHNSEN, Martin, to Wilhelm Volkmann and another; 11 East 16th St, 10 years.. 2,400

POTTER, Harriet D., to J. L. Barnes; 16 East 43d St, 5 years..... $2,800, 3,500

SCHNATZ, George J., and another to J. E. Stake; 427 and 429 East 76th St, 3 years. 1,150

STABLER, Walter, to Caroline Besthoff; 3,631 3d Av, 5 1-12 years..... $630, 720

SCHNEIDERBECK, Albert, to Clemens C. Stunker; 103 John St, 5 years..... 3,800

VAN BEUREN, Henry S., and others to Helen L. G. Stapler; n s of 14th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x108.8, 21 years..... 2,100

#### Recorded Mortgages.

BACH, Lewis Z., to Emma Hassey; w s of Brook Av, 75.1 ft s of 163d St, 1 year. $1,500

BERNSTEIN, Sarah, to Fanny Ascheim; 185 Chrystie St, 3 years..... 14,000

SAME to Henri Strasbourger; same property, 2 years..... 2,500

BARRY, Maurice D., to Bridget C. Kane; 95th and 96th Sts centre line, 1st Av centre line, and Harlem River, block and under water, 2 years..... 125,000

BUCKLAND, James J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 349 West 31st St, 3 years..... 6,500

SAME to Sarah E. Jacobs; 349 West 31st St, 2 years..... 3,500

CASSIDY, Mary E., to Joseph Lloyd; e s of Hoe Av, 250 ft n of 1st, 3 years..... 2,000

SAME to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; same property, 1 year..... 1,000

CUDLIPP, Charles, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 239 West 126th St, 24 years..... 13,000

DEERE, Mary E., to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; highway, from causeway over Westchester Creek, to West Farms, s w s of adjoining land of Martin Delaney, 5 years..... 8,000

DEDERER, Martha M., to John J. Clancy; s s of 113th St, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 3,500

GERMOND, Charles, to Mary Germond; all title in the estate of Hillington Germond, 1,356 to 1,360 3d Av, 173 and 175 East 77th St, 421 Lexington Av, 356 and 358½ Madison St, and 151 and 153 West 30th St, 2 years..... 5,500

HAVANAGH, Bernard, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 11th Av and 174th St, 1 year..... 7,000

JELLIFF, Charles M., to Walter E. Johnson; w s of Walton Av, 99.4 ft n of 150th St, 1 year..... 1,000

KIVLEN, Charles H., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; Madison Av, s w corner of 93d St, 18 months..... 80,000

SAME to same; same property, 18 months. 18,000

KEENAN, Michael and Sophie Rothschild; n s of 114th St, 645 ft w of 5th Av, 7 months..... 12,000

SAME to same; n s of 114th St, 645 ft w of 5th Av, 7 months..... 28,500

LYON, William G., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 24 Malden Lane, 3 years..... 30,000

SAME to Emma C. Halliburton; same property, 3 years..... 5,000

LAWSON, Judson, to John J. Clancy; s s of 113th St, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 8,500

MULLER, Dietrich, to Christian P. Keck; 506 West 39th St, 1 year..... 800

MONSKY, Morris, to Sarah H. Powell; n s of 116th St, 263 ft e of Avenue B, 50x184 to 17th St, 9 months..... 36,000

MANLEY, Mary A, to Reuben W. Manley as trustee of Alma M. Weston and others; s w corner of West Broadway and North Moore St, 1 year..... 21,150

McFARLAND, Joseph, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n e corner of Park Av and 95th St, 3 years..... 32,500

MORA, Joseph, to Antonio Branisch; s e s of Stebbins Av, 433.9 ft n e of Freeman St, 3 years..... 500

NORLD, James, and Frederick Gauss, to William Hall's Sons; s e corner of Lexington Av and 98th St, 1 year..... 15,000

OHRLE, Christina, to Richard Selg and wife; 41 1st St, installments..... 20,000

O'CONNELL, Eleanor F., to Dennis W. Moran; e s of Anthony Av, 30.8 ft n of 175th St, 3 years..... 500

OWENS, Patrick J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of Grove Av and Cliff St, 6 months..... 12,000

POTTER, Susie E., to Rachel Purdy; n s of 175th St, 59.6 ft w of Bathgate Av, 5 years..... 2,500

PRESTON, Sarah L. E., to Mary L. Hall; 726 and 728 Columbus Av, 8 years, 2 mortgages..... 7,000

REYNOLDS, Louisa M., to Clement H. Smith; s e s of Av, 23 ft n of Oakland Place, 1½ months..... 1,700

SEARLES, Sarah W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 59 West 62d St, 5 years..... 8,000

SPEERS, William, Jr., to same; 149 7th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

STEHLE, Phillipine, to Anna Steller and another; 50 West 112th St, 4¾ years... 1,500

SAME to Walburga Muendel; same property, 4¾ years..... 1,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 123d St, 190.9 ft w of 3d Av, demand..... 24,000

SAME to Eva A. Bell; n s of 3d Av, 150 ft n of Rose St, demand..... 20,000

SAME to same; w s of Bergen Av, 150 ft n of Rose St, demand..... 16,000

SEERY, Peter, to Isabella G. Francis; s w corner of Suburban St and Webster Av, 3 years..... 3,500

SPROESSIG, Charles H., to Adolph G. Hupfel; s s of 170th St, 51.10 ft w of Bristow St, 1 year..... 1,000

SCHNEIDER, Gustav, and another, to Patrick J. Owens; n s of 161st St, 25 ft e of Woodlawn Av, 1 year..... 2,500

THUREN, John, to John P. Kane Company; s s of 109th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 5,000

TOELBERG, Niels, to Payson Merrill; s e corner of Prospect Av and Jennings St, 1½ years..... 15,000

SAME to William H. Birrell; same property, 2 years..... 8,750

WOLFE, William R., to Bertha Wagner; 457 West 57th St, 3 years..... 11,000

WALTHER, Charles H., to the Westchester Fire Insurance Company; lot on City Island, adjoining land of Nathaniel Levinness and another, also Main St, e s, 250 ft s of Scofield St or Av, 3 years..... 1,000

WAHIG, Charles and Frederick A., to Robert M. Bruce; w s of 135th St, 275 and 300 ft n of St. Ann's Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 20,000

SAME to Frank S. Bradford and others, executors, &c., of Samuel J. Hunt; n s of 135th St, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 10,000

#### Assignments of Mortgages.

BUSCHENDORF, Maria T., administratrix, to Emily Davis..... $5,087

SAME to Marie Buschendorf..... 5,608

SAME to Alwine Buschendorf..... 5,608

BAKER, James, to John Davis..... 1

ESTERBROOK, Octavia, executrix of William P. Esterbrook, to Seth R. John.. 1

FENSTERER, Gabriel, to Sophie Fensterer..... 1

JOHNSON, Seth R., to Octavia Esterbrook..... 1

JENCKS, Francis M., to Francis P. Furnald..... 1

JORDAN, Alexander, to Gertrude Jordan, two assignments..... 2

SMITH, George W., to Abby W. Marble. 10,000

TODD, Theodore W., to David G. Rollins and others, trustees..... 8,500

TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to Richard H. L. Townsend..... 1c.,500

TILLOTSON, Governeur, to Eva A. Bell. 6,849

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ada M. Faye..... 10,000

THE STATE BANK to David Kidansky and another..... 1

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, trustee of Mary Griffen, to George W. Glaze..... 5,000

#### Lis Pendens.

117TH ST, n s, 182.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x irregular; 98th St, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7x145x29.10x145.3; Andrew P. Nelson against Abraham Krone, (to have partnership dissolved.)

MERCER St, n s, 200 ft w of Jackson St, 25x¼ block 24th St, n s, 203 ft e of 11th Av, 57x98.9; Harriet Ferry against Elizabeth Dusenbury and others, (for partition.)

34TH ST, 144 West; Charles R. Dunlap against Joseph L. Harris, (warrant of attachment.)

SAME PROPERTY; same against same and others, (to have deeds declared void.)

8TH ST, n s, 177.7 ft e of 6th Av, 25x94.10; Charles Beckmann against Marie A. Kessler, (specific performance of a contract.)

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 91st St, 27.11x100; Marion M. Swinyard against Maria L. Mount and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

3D AV, 613 and 615, 811, 942, 1,380; Manhattan Railway Company against Rachael Rich and others, (to acquire title by condemnation.)

NEW YORK PIANO HAMMER COMPANY—E. T. Wolf..... 595

PEARL ST, 220 and 276; 2d Av, 1,682 to 1,698, 1,749 to 1,755; same against Albert H. Gallatin and others, (same action.)

81ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 103 to Riverside Drive x62.11x112.7x62.2; John Fyfe and Robert Stenhouse against the Metropolitan Improvement Company and others, (to recover sum and foreclosure lien.)

107TH ST, 220 and 222 West; Bleecker St, 330 to 348; Christopher St, 97 to 108, and 100 to 110 Christopher St; Bank St, 71; Charles F. Buxton against Kate W. Buxton and others, (partition.)

#### Mechanics' Liens.

135TH St, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100; Hudson Plasterboard Company against Robinson Gill, owner; Robinson Gill and Peter Barber, contractors..... $3,504

MARION AV, e s, 97 ft n of Tappen St, 50x150; George W. Martin against Simeon C. Bradley, owner; George W. Thompkins, or Tompkins, contractor..... 368

BROOK AV, n e corner of 164th St, 100x187; Davis J. Cohen and Morris Stolar against Matthew Coogan, as contractor. 220

126TH ST, 554 West; Maurice J. Engel against T. W. Shotwell, as contractor... 40

166TH ST, 513 and 515 West; Peter J. Kiernan against Christiana Uren, owner; Thomas Uren, attorney and contractor..... 164

159TH ST, 543 to 547 West; same against same..... 272

30TH ST, 13 East; McGregor Manufacturing Company against Morris B. Brunner, owner; F. L. Blom, contractor..... 90

4TH ST, n s, 605 ft w of 4th Av, 23x114.4, William's Bridge; William H. Lamhear against William Bloomfield, owner and contractor..... 29

GRAND ST, 415; Philip Markowitz against John Eckoff, owner and contractor..... 85

22D ST, 207 to 215 East; Christian Ziesenniss against Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., owners; Henry Thompson, contractor.... 450

WALKER ST, 107 and 109, s w corner of Centre St; Charles H. May against John G. Norris, owner and contractor; Caspar Buellesbach, contractor..... 323

GREAT JONES ST, 48 to 52; Aaron H. Rosenberg against Philip Gomprecht, owner; Thomas W. Keogh, contractor.. 429

GREAT JONES ST, 46; same against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor..... 1,146

GREAT JONES ST, 55; same against same..... 1,119

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

DECATUR AV, s e corner of Travers St, 118x76; S. Cordelia Miller on Hanenstein & Hoetzel to Richardson & Boynton..... $300

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

PAULA BEER.—Henry W. Mayer has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Paula Beer, who kept a saloon at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, on the application of William Ehrhardt.

JAMES S. MINOGUE.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against James S. Minogue, liquor dealer of 1,611 East Tenth Avenue, for $1,520 in favor of Jacob Ruppert. He began there in August, 1896, but the saloon did not pay.

FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judgment for $28,084 was entered yesterday against the Franklin Typewriter Manufacturing Company of 308 Broadway, and in Brooklyn, in favor of Edward Walker on the attachment obtained by him three weeks ago.

LORENZ REICH.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Lorenz Reich, dealer in wines, of 125 Lexington Avenue, for $51,936, in favor of William F. Cochran, for rent of the Cambridge Hotel, at 328 to 334 Fifth Avenue, from Aug. 1, 1892, to March 17, 1893. The matter has been in litigation several years, this suit having been commenced in May, 1893.

IVES & WILLIAMS.—John C. Chamberlain of Bridgeport, Conn., was yesterday appointed receiver for the property in this State of the Ives & Williams Company, toy manufacturers of 682 Broadway, and at Bridgeport, by Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court on the application of Phillips & Aveny, respresenting the Directors. Mr. Chamberlain has already been appointed receiver in Connecticut. The assets in this city are: Nominal, $12,480; actual, $7,995; in Bridgeport, nominal, $24,000; actual, $8,580; total actual assets, $16,575; liabilities, $22,800.

GEORGE L. VAN EMBURG.—George L. Van Emburg, dealer in hardwood lumber at 144 Eleventh Avenue, corner of Twenty-first Street, made an assignment yesterday to Francis N. Van Emburg, giving a preference to Maria T. B. Moore for taxes on the seven lots occupied as a lumber yard, which he leases. Mr. Van Emburg has been long and favorably known in the lumber trade, with which he has been connected for the past thirty years as clerk, manager, and dealer. He started the present business in 1886, with a claimed cash capital $17,000, of which $8,000 was his own money and $9,000 borrowed money. He built up a good trade, but of late years business has not been very profitable, and for the past two years he has had to struggle against the hard times, tight money, and close competition. He carried a stock of about $15,000.

HOLMES-BRUMLEY COMPANY.—Robert W. Bullock has been appointed receiver for the Holmes-Brumley Company, manufacturer of confectionery at 83 Warren Street, by Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court, on the application of President Robert A. Keasbey, Vice President Eugene K. Holmes, and Director W. H. Griffin. The company is insolvent, and has liabilities of $14,436, nominal assets of $27,549, and actual assets of $8,796. The assets consist of machinery and plant; nominal, $14,063; actual, $4,000; book accounts scattered among 250 customers all over the West and South, nominal, $5,411; actual, $3,296; stock and materials; nominal, $7,475; actual, $2,500. The company was organized in June, 1895, as Stout, Holmes & Brumley, and the name was changed to the present style in October, 1895. It was capitalized at $50,000.

#### Judgments.

Thursday, March 25.

The first name is the debtor.

AXELROAD, Nathan, and Max Shapiro—J. J. Mullane..... $304

AARON, Louis—D. F. Martin and another 734

ADAMANT MANUFACTURING COMpany of America—Western Union Telegraph Company..... 22

BUSSMULLER, Frederick, and Joseph J. Spencer—G. A. Freund and others..... 147

BURKE, John—C. Williams..... 77

SAME—The People's Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 80

BLAUVELT, Charles—J. J. McGrane..... 16

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CLAUSS, Henry O., Jr.—Martha Allen and others..... 212

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CHAFFEE, Edward J. and Henry G., and Henry R. Kibbe—J. C. Freeman and John B. Green..... 172

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CONNELLY, Joseph A.—V. Spatenka and another..... 94

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HOFFMAN, Joseph A.—G. M. Wright, as assignee..... 89

HOES, William M., as public administrator, &c., and Alexander P. W. Kinman, trustee—Adele Kneeland, as executrix..... 3,110

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HORTON, John A.—W. C. Page..... 202

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WINEGAR, William G.—R. S. Luqueer & Co..... 398

YALOWITZ, Jacob—P. Feigenbaum and another..... 251

The following judgments have been entered against the city: C. Dietrichs, $498.40; T. A. Joyce, $40.46; Max Steiner, six judgments, $608.48; W. Sas

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## Joint Traffic Managers Discussing the Supreme Court's Anti-Trust Decision.

## OUTLOOK VIEWED AS SERIOUS.

### James C. Carter, the Joint Traffic Association's Counsel, Now Considering Its Effect on the Agreement — Disposition to Conform to the Law.

James C. Carter, the leading counsel of the Joint Traffic Association, received the full text of the United States Supreme Court decision regarding the application of the anti-trust law to railroad combinations yesterday. After reading it, he conferred informally with Commissioner George R. Blanchard, Chairman Horace J. Hayden, and other members of the Joint Traffic Managers, but with what result the parties to the conference were not disposed to say, except that further conferences would be necessary.

Mr. Carter was disinclined to discuss the matter, for the reason that as yet he has not given to his clients a formal opinion as to the effect on their organization of the Supreme Court decision. No concealment is made of the fact that Mr. Carter, as well as the chief members of the Joint Traffic Association, consider the situatian as very serious. While they do not admit that Justice Peckham's ruling invalidates the joint traffic agreement, they do admit that in a general way the agreement comes within the range of the Supreme Court's interpretation of the anti-trust law. There is to be a conference of the legal advisers of all the roads in the Joint Traffic Association next week.

The Board of Managers of the association proceeded with its work yesterday the same as usual. The disposition of the railroad men to conform to the law is indicated by an unofficial expression of Chief Arbitrator J. F. Goddard, yesterday, to the effect that if there is anything in the joint traffic agreement that clashes with any existing laws, the agreement will, if possible, be made to conform to all requirements of the law. President M. E. Ingalls of the "Big Four" and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway systems, declared that the desire of the railroad Presidents to keep within the letter of the law was clearly indicated by the fact that the joint traffic agreement was practically based on the United States Circuit Court decision in the trans-Missouri case, and for that reason the agreement was thought to be invulnerable.

One effect of the feeling of uncertainty caused by the Supreme Court decision has been a series of active conferences between the officers of the several trunk lines with their respective counsel. Each company interested is apparently taking such steps as are deemed best to meet any emergency that may arise. Thus far the action of some of the Western roads in declaring themselves independent of all associations has had no effect in the East.

### MORE ROADS WITHDRAW.

#### Conference of Railroad Men to be Held To-day in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 25.—More withdrawals from railroad traffic associations came to the headquarters in this city to-day, or were made known at the general offices of the companies. The Chicago and Northwestern's lawyers advised a severance of official ties with other roads, and the notice to this effect was received at the offices of the Western Freight Association. The Missouri Pacific, Kansas City and Fort Scott and Memphis, and the St. Louis and San Francisco also sent notices of withdrawal. Several Chicago roads which have not formally withdrawn in writing have practically done so by refusing to participate in any meeting, except those of an informal, discursive character, such as were held by passenger traffic officials yesterday and today at the offices of Chairman Caldwell.

There was also an informal meeting of General Managers of Western roads in the office of Third Vice President Ripley of the Santa Fé Road, at which the future policy of the roads was talked over in the light of the Supreme Court's decision. A conference for a similar purpose, except that it may take definite shape as to the legal and legislative plan of campaign to be followed, has been called to meet in this city to-morrow. The participants will be the general counsel and attorneys of all the Chicago roads. None of the associations here attempted to do any business to-day, the Western Passenger Association not even sending out its usual batch of circulars.

### AN APPEAL TO BE TAKEN.

#### Decision Favoring the Joint Traffic Association Concerned.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Attorney General McKenna has directed District Attorney MacFarlane at New York to take an appeal from the Decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, delivered at New York last Friday in favor the Joint Traffic Association. This case is closely allied to that of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, in which the United States Supreme Court last Monday held that the anti-trust law was Constitutional. The same questions are involved as in the Trans-Missouri cause, with the addition that the Joint Traffic Association is charged with violation of the anti-pooling clause of the inter-State commerce act.

The Circuit Court of Appeals held that the United States had no right to go into court in an attempt to dissolve the association under either the anti-trust or inter-State commerce act.

It is contended at the Department of Justice that even the dissenting opinion of the Supreme Court did not sustain points sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals. When the papers in the appeal arrive here the Attorney General will ask the Supreme Court to advance the case so that it can be heard at the present term.

### GENERAL DEMORALIZATION.

#### Mr. Dickinson of the Union Pacific Talks on the Trans-Missouri Decision.

DENVER, Col., March 25.—A party of Union Pacific officials arrived here this morning in their private car. Oliver W. Mink, Frederic R. Coudert, Receivers Anderson and Doane, General Superintendent P. J. Nichols of the Nebraska Division, Superintendent Buckingham of the car service, General Superintendent Dickinson, and Master Mechanic McConnell occupied the car on a tour of inspection of the system.

"I can hardly tell you," said Mr. Mink, "what will be the effect of the Supreme Court decision in the trans-Missouri case. The Union Pacific has not acted as yet, and I cannot forecast what we shall do. So much depends on the developments of the next few days."

"The breaking up of the freight and passenger associations," said General Superintendent Dickinson," means a general demoralization of all rates, and eventually a most disastrous railroad war. Big roads are sure to take advantage of this opportunity to crush out of existence their rivals. I hardly believe that any of the roads are looking for trouble, but trouble will come, now that each line is on an independent basis."

#### Chairman Morrison's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, March 25. — Chairman Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, when asked to-day whether the Supreme Court decision in the trans-Missouri case applied as well to the Joint Traffic and Southern States' Freight Association, replied that it did, and added:

"If carriers may continue and agree to keep up rates and prices of transportation, which make part of the price and cost of goods, why enact anti-trust laws to prevent combination to control production and keep up prices?"

### THE BURLINGTON'S CONDITION.

#### A Refunding Scheme to be Put Into Operation Soon.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A local banker received a letter this morning from a Boston bank, stating that the proposition to reduce the fixed charges of the Burlington Road is really before the Directors of the company. The officials have a refunding scheme which may be put in operation within a month.

The Burlington has outstanding $26,000,000 7 per cent. bonds that mature in six years and $17,000,000 fives maturing the same date as the sevens. It is the intention to refund the whole issue and substitute $43,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds. In 1886 the mileage was 5,000 miles, the funded debt, less bonds in sinking fund, $89,000,000, the stock $76,500,000, gross earnings $35,700,000, net income $15,000,000, and fixed charges $6,550,000. Against this the last statement shows 7,000 miles of road, funded debt (less bonds in sinking fund) $131,000,000, stock $82,000,000, gross earnings $32,000,000, and fixed charges $8,550,000.

Less than a month ago a quarterly disbursement of 1 per cent. was made, but it was apparent from the company's earnings that not over half of that amount was earned.

#### Rates to the Mississippi.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25.—Representatives of the lake and rail lines had an all-day conference to-day at the office of Commissioner McCain for the consideration of through rates from the Atlantic seaboard and interior points to the Mississippi River. The business was transacted in secret session, but it is understood that harmony prevailed to an unusual extent, and the basis will be practically the same as it was last season. The rates agreed upon must now go to the managers of the Joint Traffic Association for their concurrence before they can be made effective.

#### Railroad Men and Matters.

The Blue Ridge and Atlantic Railroad is to be sold to satisfy a claim of the Central Trust Company of this city for $327,000.

The Louisville and St. Louis Air Line has withdrawn from the Southern Freight Association at St. Louis. This action has been taken solely on the ground of economy.

Directors elected for the Louisville Railway Company of Louisville, Ky., are J. B. Speed, A. H. Davis, St. John Boyle, A. P. Humphrey, H. H. Little, John Stiles, Harry Bishop, J. T. Minary, and J. W. Gaulbert.

It is said the Northern Railroad of New Jersey may change its motive power and adopt electricity, and have its terminus at the Hoboken ferry. Branches would be built to tap towns not now reached by it, opening a competion with the Erie, New Jersey and New York, and the Susquehanna for local and through traffic at points not now touched by the Northern.

Col. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, authorized the statement yesterday that the Santa Fé has completed arrangements with the Southern Pacific whereby the former acquires ownership of the Western Division of the Atlantic and Pacific, extending from the Needles to Majove. This will give the Atchison the ownership of a through line from Chicago to San Diego and Los Angeles, Cal.

## MARKET REPORTS PUBLIC.

### The Companies Cannot Take the News Away from Interested Dealers.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Judge Morton of the Circuit Court to-day overruled the motions of the Board of Trade, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and the Postal Telegraph Company, to dissolve temporary injunctions restraining these parties from "detaching telegraph wires from the place of business of Harry E. Wiley, the W. A. Michael Commission Company, and others, from removing 'tickers,' and from cutting off or in any wise interfering with the 'supply of market information as has been heretofore supplied.'"

"There is no averment," the Court said, "in the pleadings, no affidavit or evidence charging, and no statement or argument upon the theory that either of the complainants is conducting a 'bucket shop' or is using the market reports in any illegal manner or for any illegal purpose. The Board of Trade is a private corporation; it has the same rights as other private corporations. It has the right to control and manage its private property and affairs, the same as any other private corporation has. If, however, the Board of Trade has so used or permitted such use of its property or any part of it that the same has become charged with a public interest, then said board has no legal right to deprive the public of the interest thus acquired when it is sought and used only for legitimate purposes."

"That the price of commodities for this market is practically controlled by the Board of Trade will hardly be questioned, and that the public has an interest in the prices of such commodities is certain. In other words, the Board of Trade has become a sort of public agent, controlling to a considerable extent public interests and the interests of individual members of that public who may be engaged in business affected by the market news established by the Board of Trade.

"These market quotations have become clothed with an interest in behalf of such producers, consumers, shippers, merchants, and dealers engaged in legitimate transactions of the country."

In the course of his decision, Judge Horton carefully drew the line between persons engaged in legitimate trade and the keepers of bucket shops. The latter, he said, had no claims on the Board of Trade for the furnishing of market information.

#### A Case of Smallpox on Board.

The Red Star Line steamship Southwark, which arrived Wednesday from Antwerp, and was detained at Quarantine over night, because there was a case of smallpox on board, was released at 2 P. M. yesterday and permitted to proceed to her dock in this city.

The patient was an infant, Franciska Godlenska, who was taken ill on March 16, and was promptly isolated, with her mother, in the ship's hospital. There was no other sickness on board, but Dr. Doty, after transferring the mother and child to the reception hospital on Hoffman Island, had forty-one passengers, mostly women, who had occupied the same steerage compartment, transferred to Hoffman Island for observation. They will be held until April 1. The ship was thoroughly disinfected and cleansed.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

The following transfers are made in the Nineteenth Infantry: Capt. Cornelius Gardener to Company I and Capt. Edmund D. Smith to Company G.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted by the Secretary of War to Capt. George W. Crabb, Fifth Artillery.

Capt. Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, is assigned by the Secretary of War to duty as principal assistant to the Chief of Ordnance. Major Charles Shaler, who has been selected to superintend the completion of Fort Hancock, N. Y., is relieved in that capacity.

The following officers are directed to report at the Army Building, New York City, March 30, for examination with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department: Second Lieuts. Emann N. Horn, Second Artillery; William M. Cruikshank, First Artillery; John H. Rice, Third Cavalry; Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Second Artillery; Clarence C. Williams, Fourth Artillery; James M. Williams, First Artillery; John W. Joyes, Fifth Artillery, and Samuel Hof, Sixth Artillery.

### Navy.

Assistant Engineer L. E. Reed to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, March 31; Assistant Engineer R. D. Hasbrouck, detached from the Bureau April 22, and to the Columbia, relieving Assistant Engineer W. H. McGrath, (granted three months' leave;) Lieut. J. H. Sears, detached from the Coast Survey vessel Dearthur and granted three months' leave.

## BURSTING OF A FLYWHEEL.

### Two Men Were Fatally Injured and a Mill Was Wrecked.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 25.—The engine in Mill No. 2 of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works ran away about midnight last night, which resulted in the bursting of the immense flywheel.

David Hugo, engineer, had both legs crushed and died this morning. George B. McClellan Snyder was fatally injured.

The flywheel was twenty-four feet in diameter. The force of the explosion wrecked the mill and caused thousands of dollars worth of damage.

### Hoboken Democrats Nominate.

At the Democratic primaries in Hoboken last night the following nominations were made: For Mayor—Lawrence Fagin; for Councilmen—First Ward, Alderman Barry; Second Ward, Charles B. Eelenkoetter; Third Ward, Patrick Londrigan; Fourth Ward, Joseph McGovern; Fifth Ward, Henry Offerman.


### INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

**The Berlitz School of Languages,** Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

**The Misses Ely's School for Girls,** RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

**German** Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

### INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

### INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

### BOARDERS WANTED.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references; table board.


### SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

#### NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

#### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with laundry work; willing and obliging; city reference. 306 East 25th St., Mrs. Gallagher's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress or Housework.—By respectable girl; private family; personal reference. 339 East 39th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Swedish girls as chambermaid and waitress in small family; good references. 1,104 Lexington Av., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl lately landed; chamberwork and waiting; willing, obliging. 173 East 33d St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family. Call at present employer's, 159 West 93d St.

#### Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinners and luncheons; has first-class personal references. 129 West 33d St., Room 2.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; neat, reliable and trustworthy; can bring kitchenmaid; highly recommended by present employer; excellent city references. Competent, 904 8th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—Protestant young woman as cook; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 230 West 78th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best personal references. C. B., Box 814 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—On large yacht; fully competent and experienced, with references from well-known gentlemen. C. R., 157 East 28th St.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable girl as good cook and laundress; good baker; city or country; city reference. 213 East 25th St.

#### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French designer and fitter; by day at home; seashore gowns and misses' traveling dresses a specialty; remodeling; latest Parisian styles; terms moderate. Mlle. Le Cosse, 262 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by the day; terms, $1.50; references. 169 East 33d St., Redmond's bell.

#### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—With ten years' highest references from one family; similar position or as companion; kindergarten, German, French; entire care of children; good traveler. A. H., 501 River St., Hoboken, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—By English lady, experienced, as resident governess; English, French, music, singing, elementary German and Latin. Marcella, 243 West 24th St.

#### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as working housekeeper; good manager; can undertake all the work for a family of adults; six years' reference from last employer; wages, $30. Call on Friday, Saturday, or Monday, in the afternoon, at 135 East 17th St., or address Miss B.; no cards.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent woman as working housekeeper; accustomed to the management of servants, &c.; excellent references. K. M., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By trustworthy young woman as housekeeper to priest; good cook and manager; city or country. 896 8th Av.

#### Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a respectable woman to do housework or washing, or to go out by the day to do any kind of work; good city reference. 204 West 32d St.

#### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a German-American woman as first-class laundress and cleaner; $1 per day; city references. A. B., 203 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced; wishes fine work to take home; reference. Janitress, 539 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class; assist in chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. 210 East 28th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress; best city reference; private family. 449 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city reference. 48 Prospect Place, East 42d St.

#### Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., Bell 4.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced; understands bottling thoroughly; good personal reference. Hoy, 241 West 22d St.

#### Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a thoroughly efficient waitress or chambermaid in family or private boarding house; good city reference. L. E. B., 426 3d Av.

### SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

#### Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—As bookkeeper; experienced in mercantile, manufacturing, corporation, and publication accounts; books opened and adapted to business; understand German; terms reasonable. Expert, 320 East 33d St.

#### Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a reliable and competent man, (Scandinavian;) six years' city references. J. C., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class butler and valet; with personal city reference; willing and obliging. H. H., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Good references; just disengaged; English; wages moderate. G. M., care of Simpson, 981 6th Av.

#### Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced in the care of horses; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; satisfactory references. Competent, Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; with no incumbrance; with nine years' best references from last employer regarding honesty, sobriety, and capability. Thomas, 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Single man; moderate wages; city or country; first-class reference. Coachman, 310 West 42d St.

#### Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Swede; single; 34; competent to take charge of first-class gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; references. Competent, Box 201 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; age twenty-nine; is thoroughly competent in all branches in managing a gentleman's country place. William Davie, 134 East 28th St.

GARDENER.—Experienced; single; middle aged; honest and sober; understands horses and cow. Lang, 288 Broome St.

### SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

#### NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

#### Grooms.

GROOM and FOOTMAN.—By young man; single; thoroughly understands his carriage duties in all branches; best references from last employer. A. G., 753 6th Av.

#### Valets.

VALET.—By a young Englishman; five years in last place with Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd. Walter Kemp, 246 East 15th St.

#### Miscellaneous.

DRIVER, &c.—By a middle-aged American; sober, and honest; as driver, care of office or floor in livery stable, or on stock farm; a good plain writer and arithmetician; reference. William S. Sheara, 19 Beacon Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Refined French or English nurse, to take charge of child over two years; must be a good seamstress and help with light chamberwork. Apply, Friday until 3 o'clock, 117 West 74th St.

### HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—Practical book-maker; a thoroughly reliable man, with experience in high-grade printing and binding, by one of the largest book manufactories in America, and located outside of New York. Must understand all branches of book-making and have executive ability. Apply by mail only, stating age, experience, salary, and reference, to G. T. R., care J. A. Hill., 91 5th Av.

WANTED.—An experienced gentleman to represent a prominent daily newspaper as advertising canvasser. R. E. P., Box 131 Times.


### EXCURSIONS.

**GAZE'S TOURS** GOING to TRAVEL? **New Tours (1897) to Europe.**

Entirely NEW routes. ALL expenses included.

HIGH-CLASS parties leave April, May, June; also Summer vacation tours. All routes. Programmes post-free. Correspondence invited. **Steamships.** Travel tickets everywhere. **Railroads. Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd.,** 113 B'way, N. Y.

**The Land of the Lily and the Rose.**

A specially conducted Party will leave **New York** March 30 for **Bermuda,** the **"Paradise of Wheelmen,"** by the Quebec S. S. Co.'s **S. S. Trinidad,** under the management of the old-established tourist managers, **Thos. Cook & Son.** The trip will occupy two weeks, and **cost only $80,** which includes all expenses. **Immediate application necessary** to secure good berth. Apply to **THOS. COOK & SON 261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.**

### SPRING RESORTS.

**The Lakewood Hotel,**

LAKEWOOD, N. J. T. F. SILLECK, LESSEE.

OF ORIENTAL HOTEL, Manhattan Beach.

**The Laurel House**

OF

**Lakewood, New Jersey,**

David B. Plumer, Manager.

Atlantic City, N. J.

**"A Magnificent Hotel." THE RUDOLF,**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NOW OPEN.

Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

**THE IRVINGTON,**

Atlantic City, N. J.,

Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.


### PERSONAL.

HEHRE, FORMERLY PROUDMAN. — Eunice Hehre, wife of Henry Hehre, cabinetmaker and basketworker, (the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Proudman, late of 12 Clarendon Buildings, George Street, Oxford Street, London,) who was last heard of about four years ago, and who was then living at 344 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, United States, if living is requested at once to communicate with Mr. Thomas Smith of 38 Upper Tollington Park, London, N., England, when she will hear of something to her advantage. If dead, her daughters Gertrude and Annie, or either, are requested to apply, March, 1897.

### PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.


**FRENCH LINE.**

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot....Sat., Mch. 27, 5 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., April 3, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. For car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

**CUNARD LINE.**

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Mch. 27, 1 P.M. Etruria, April 17, 8 P.M.
Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM Campania, April 24, noon
Lucania, April 10, 11 AM Umbria, May 1, 3 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**

Britannic, Mar. 31, noon | Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon
Majestic, April 7, Noon | Majestic, May 5, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon | Germanic, May 12, Noon
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon | Teutonic, May 19, Noon
**No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.**
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

**HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.**
**For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.**

S. S. VEENDAM...Saturday, March 27, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM...Thursday, April 1, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MISSISSIPPI.....March 27
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

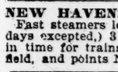
**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 19, June 21, Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF CHINA...May 10, July 12, Sept. 18
EMPRESS OF INDIA....May 31, Aug. 2, Oct. 11
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
WARRIMOO, April 8. MIOWERA, May 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

**OLD DOMINION LINE.**
**DAILY SERVICE.**

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 30, 10AM | Spree, Tu., April 20, 10AM
Lahn, Tu., April 6, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 27, 10AM
Havel, Tu., April 13, 10AM | Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10AM
**Twin Screw Passenger Steamers.**
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, April 8, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, April 22, Noon
**GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.**
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
Werra, April 17, 10 AM | Ems, May 15, 10 AM
**OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.**



**HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE**
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Columbia, May 13, 7AM | Columbia, June 10, 7AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Palatia, March 30, 4 PM | Pennsylvania, Ap 10, 11 AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

**TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.**

Cruises to **NORWAY,** the **NORTH CAPE,** and **SPITZBERGEN** by **TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17** and **JULY 22.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37B'way, New York

**American Line.**
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK...March 31 | ST. LOUIS.....April 21
PARIS.....April 7 | PARIS.....April 28
ST. PAUL.....April 14 | ST. PAUL.....May 5
**SUMMER CRUISE**
**to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.**
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
**By the American S. S. "Ohio,"**
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

**Red Star Line to Antwerp**
Sailing every Wednesday.
Southwark, Mar. 31, 4PM | Friesland, April 14, noon
Noordland, April 7, noon | Kensing'n, Ap. 21, 8:30 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

**CLYDE LINE.**
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, March 27
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, March 30
COMANCHE, Chas. and Jacksonville. Friday, April 2
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, April 3
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.


### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.


**Albany Evening Line.**

The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

**NEW HAVEN.**—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

**RAMSDELL LINE.**—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.


### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.


"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

**NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.**

From Grand Central Station, 424 St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal. Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M., and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

**"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS**
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

**WEST SHORE R.R.**

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

**LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.**

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
**"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS

# GRANT MONUMENT PARADE

## Assurances of One of the Greatest Military Displays Ever Seen in This City.

## GOVERNORS OF TEN STATES.

**Capt. Frank G. Osborn Made Rear Admiral of the Merchant Marine Division — Offers Plenty to Pay for the Big Steel Pole and Flag.**

If one-half of the assurances received by Gen. Dodge, Grand Marshal of the Grant Monument dedication parade, are fulfilled there will be the largest display of State militia in this city, on April 27, that has yet been seen here. Thirteen thousand members of the National Guard are promised; 8,000 members of the Pennsylvania State militia; at least 5,000 from New Jersey; 3,000 or 4,000 troops from Connecticut; about as many from Maryland, and large representations from Rhode Island, Ohio, Kentucky, and other States.

Adjt. Gen. L. Allison Wilmer and Inspector Gen. Thomas I. Mumford of Maryland called on Mr. Dodge yesterday to arrange for a place in the parade for the Maryland troops. Adjt. Gen. Frederic M. Sackett of Rhode Island informed Gen. Dodge that Gov. Charles W. Lippett, with his entire staff, would head the military detachment from that State. Word has been received from Harrisburg that the entire State militia of Philadelphia will be in the parade. Most of the States which intend to be represented in the parade on "Grant Day" have already sent representatives here to arrange for horses for the officers and accommodations for the men.

A letter has been received from John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, stating that he intends to assign an officer from the Navy Department to assist Gen. Dodge in managing the marine parade. The North Atlantic squadron will rendezvous in New York Harbor on April 20.

Capt. Frank G. Osbon has been appointed Rear Admiral of the merchant marine division, in place of M. E. Staples, who was obliged to resign that place on account of ill-health. Capt. Osbon was an officer in the Federal naval service during the war of the rebellion, and in the Centennial marine parade in this port in 1889 he commanded a squadron. He is now in charge of the floating equipment of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Gen. Dodge issued an order yesterday, giving Capt. Osbon full charge of the organization and movement of the merchant marine division. Boat owners who desire to participate in the parade are requested to communicate with Capt. Osbon, at 8 Broadway.

The Committee on Decorations and Platform have received offers of contributions from several merchants and manufacturers in this city toward the erection of the flagstaff and the purchase of a flag for Gen. Grant's tomb. Plans have been adopted for the placing of a huge steel flagpole near the monument, upon which is to be raised as large and as fine an American flag as can be obtained. A delegation of business men called upon Gen. Dodge yesterday and said that they would be glad to pay all of the cost of pole and flag as a token of their appreciation of the debt that the commerce of New York owed to Gen. Grant. This offer will be formally submitted to the committee.

Thus far the Governors of ten States have signified their intention to take part in the military and civic parade. Each Governor will be attended by his military staff, and will ride at the head of his own State's militia. Besides New York, the States to be thus represented are Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Ohio.

### VIRGINIA SOLDIERS COMING.

**To Participate in the Ceremonies of the Grant Monument Unveiling.**

RICHMOND, Va., March 25.—The colored battalion of this city will attend the unveiling of the Grant monument in New York in April. The command is composed of three companies, who will make a fine appearance in line. This contingent will probably be the only colored troops from the South present on that occasion. The colored organizations attempted to arrange to attend the inauguration of President McKinley, but failed to procure funds in time to enable them to carry out their purpose. Gov. O'Ferrall has issued orders granting permission to the colored troops to leave the State in order to make the journey to New York.

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the oldest military organization in Virginia, and one of the oldest in the country, will also go to New York to participate in the monument ceremonies. The Blues have the handsomest and most picturesque uniform of any military organization in the country. This company was at one time commanded by John S. Wise, now of New York. That gentleman will probably entertain his old company while they are in the metropolis.

## MEIER SIGHTED ICEBERGS.

**North German Lloyd Ship Delayed by Fire Reaches Port.**

The North German Lloyd steamship H. H. Meier, which put back into Falmouth, England, March 6 with the cargo in her forehold on fire, arrived here yesterday. Capt. Mertz said that she was five days out from Bremen when the fire was discovered. Steam was turned into the forehold and the vessel turned about without the knowledge of the passengers. The fire was out when Falmouth was reached, but it was necessary to discharge about 800 tons of damaged cargo before resuming the voyage to New York.

The Meier passed two icebergs, one on March 21, in latitude 43 degrees 35 minutes, longitude 45 degrees 33 minutes, about 400 feet high and 700 feet long, and the other on the same day, about 500 feet high and 1,000 feet long.

These are unusually large icebergs, but the officers of the Meier are quite satisfied that their estimate of the dimensions is correct.

The passenger steamship Trave of the same line, which also arrived yesterday, reported icebergs and field ice.

**To Dispose of City Refuse.**

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department has projected a new scheme for the separation of refuse that is of value from the waste material that cannot be made use of. He has applied to the Sinking Fund Commissioners for the necessary land to establish sorting stations at Forty-eighth Street and First Avenue, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Pleasant Avenue, and at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Manhattan Street. Besides these Col. Waring has the establishment of seven other plants of the same kind in view in different sections of the city, but sites for them have not yet been selected. Endless chains, which will carry the refuse along so that the separation can be made by employes as it passes along, will be features of each of the plants. The chains will carry the useless rubbish into the crematory after the separation is made. There will be no bad odors or smoke. The cost will be about $8,000 for each plant.

**Consolidated Traction Company.**

Directors of the Consolidated Traction Company at their annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday elected the following officers:

President—F. C. Young; First Vice President—E. B. Gaddis; Second Vice President—David Young; Treasurer—R. F. Bower; Secretary—T. J. George, and Counsel—Spencer Weart.

The President's report showed an increase of 10 per cent. in earnings and a decrease of 6 per cent. in operating expenses.

# "TRIUMPH OF DEATH" TRIAL.

**Justices of Special Sessions Exclude Expert Testimony Concerning D'Annunzio's Book.**

The Court of Special Sessions was crowded yesterday when the case of George H. Richmond, Jr., accused of selling an alleged obscene book to Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice on Feb. 8 last, was called for trial. The crowd was composed of literary men and college professors, called on to testify to their conception of the work. They included W. Dean Howells, Clinton Ross, Brander Matthews, George Haven Putnam, and Prof. H. T. Peck of Columbia University.

Mr. Richmond is a clerk for his father, George H. Richmond, of 12 East Fifteenth Street. The book he sold to Mr. Comstock was Gabriel D'Annunzio's "Triumph of Death."

A complaint was made against Mr. Richmond at the same time the one was made against his son, but by consent of James M. Fisk, for the defendants, and Assistant District Attorney Matthews, it was agreed that the evidence adduced in the one case should serve for both, and that the Justices should decide both at once.

The booksellers declare "The Triumph of Death" to be a classic.

Justice Hinsdale presided, with Justices Jerome and Jacob associates. After the facts of the purchase of the book had been put in evidence, and the book itself, with the passages complained of, had been marked by Mr. Comstock, the defendant took the stand and denied that he had described the book as immoral, as Mr. Comstock had testified. He said he told Mr. Comstock some people might consider it immoral. The marked passages were shown to Mr. Richmond, and he said that if taken in conjunction with the other pages of the book, he did not consider them obscene.

Assistant District Attorney Matthews objected to the introduction of expert testimony as soon as J. J. Little, the publisher, was called to testify to the character of the book. He held that the ruling of the Court of Appeals that the Justices must judge on such questions made the testimony of experts of no value. The Justices sustained the objection, and ruled out all expert witnesses. On motion of Mr. Fisk the Justices promised to read the book through and not confine their judgment to the marked passages.

Counsel were instructed to submit briefs on Monday. The Justices will render a verdict after they have read the book and the briefs.

## TOLD THE JUDGE THE LAW.

**Mrs. Pratt Insisted that the Grand Jury Must Be Right.**

The case of Frank S. Noon, accused of grand larceny, was thrown out of the General Sessions yesterday by Judge Cowing, who said the Grand Jury should never have indicted the defendant.

Noon and Thomas A. Pratt, of 266 West Seventeenth Street, were partners in the business of chicken raising on Staten Island. Pratt owed the firm $200, and on Jan. 30, 1896, his wife, Isabella Pratt, gave the money to Noon to deposit to the credit of the firm in the New York National Bank. Noon deposited only $125, and Mrs. Pratt secured his indictment for larceny of the $75.

After Mrs. Pratt had testified yesterday, Judge Cowing told her that the facts did not constitute larceny.

"Oh, yes, they do," she said. "If the money had been deposited in the bank Noon could have drawn it out as a partner. Before it was deposited he was only my messenger, and he stole the money. That's the law."

"Madam," said Judge Cowing, smiling, "I am here to interpret the law, and I have told you there is no case of larceny. This is a civil matter."

"Yes, Judge, I know you are a lawyer, but perhaps you have made a mistake. The Grand Jury does not agree with you."

"I am sorry for that," said Judge Cowing, "but I am used to it. The Grand Jury and I frequently differ in opinion. The defendant should not have been indicted."

By direction of the Court, the jury acquitted Noon.

## PROF. CARRE'S BOOKS SOLD.

**Many Valuable Works Disposed of on the Last Day's Sale.**

At the last of the four days' sale of the library of the late Prof. E. A. Carré of St. Louis, by Bangs & Co., 91 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, a number of valuable books were sold.

The complete works of Benjamin Franklin, edited by John Bigelow, New York, 1887, brought $39.

Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, comprising portions of his diary, with portraits, Philadelphia, 1874, brought $36.

The writings of George Washington, No. 84 of a limited edition, brought $30.80.

Washington Irving's "Life of Washington," No. 84 of a three-hundred-copy edition, brought $19.50.

The Federalist: Essays favoring the new Constitution agreed on in the Federal convention of 1787, New York, 1788, brought $18.

The papers of James Madison, purchased by order of Congress, Washington, 1840, brought $9.75.

A Sanskrit-English dictionary by Monier-Williams, Oxford, 1872, brought $9.50.

The works of Alexander Hamilton, edited by John C. Hamilton, New York, 1851, brought $17.50.

Baron Jomini's Life of Napoleon, translated by Major Green Halleck, New York, 1864, brought $11.25.

Edouard Rouveyres Connoissances Necessaires a un Bibliophile, brought $6.50.

George Long's Decline of the Roman Empire, London, 1864, brought $5.25.

Georges Kastner's Les Danses des Mortes, being discoveries, researches, &c., Paris, 1852, brought $4.75.

**The King's Bridge Road Grade.**

Mayor Strong yesterday gave a hearing on the bill to change the grade on a certain portion of King's Bridge Road. John C. Shaw, representing Chief Engineer Webster of the Department of Public Works, favored the measure. Some time ago Mr. Webster's wife built a house on the road, and when the grade was fixed the house stood several feet higher than it should. Mr. Webster wants the grade fixed at 6 feet 10 inches in the 100. Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards opposed any change. The Mayor will look over the ground for himself.

**Expelled from the Exchange.**

The Board of Directors of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange devoted four hours last evening to the trial of William E. Allen of Allen & Fosdick, brokers, of 57 Broadway. He was found guilty of "obvious fraud" and expelled from the Exchange. The members of the trial board say that Allen managed some transactions for Mrs. J. D. F. Nash of Bridgeport, Conn.; that she parted with about $40,000 in securities for this purpose, and that since Sept. 21, 1896, the dealings were fictitious.

**Engineer Towle Resigns.**

Stephenson Towle, consulting engineer in charge of street improvements in the Department of Public Works, has resigned his office, to take effect on April 1. The reason given is ill health, brought on largely by hard work. The salary of the place is $5,000 per year, and there has been no indication as yet as to whom Commissioner of Public Works Collis will appoint to succeed him.

**Settled with Mr. Wiman.**

On application of Albert B. Boardman, receiver of the Richmond Light, Heat and Power Company of Staten Island, for instructions from the court, Judge Stover of Brooklyn yesterday authorized a cash payment of $10,000, in settlement of detached coupons of the above company, amounting to over $23,000, relieving Erastus Wiman of liabilities to that extent, he having guaranteed them.

**Newmarket's Owner Indicted.**

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Edwin Corey, the proprietor of the Newmarket, for keeping a disorderly house. Police Capt. Chapman and Policeman Jackson were the only witnesses examined.

# STOOP-LINE OBSTRUCTIONS

## Superintendent Henkel Finds that He Has a Big Task Before Him to Clear the Sidewalks.

## ONE WEEK'S GRACE IS GIVEN.

**Ann and Nassau Streets to be Cleared First — Stands Will Go and the Sidewalks Will Be Widened to the Walls of the Buildings.**

Superintendent of Incumbrances Henkel yesterday was made to realize that he had undertaken a huge task in the effort to clear the streets and sidewalks of push-carts, merchandise stands, and showcases.

"The first thing that greeted me this morning," said Mr. Henkel, "was a delegation of men who are occupying space on the stoop lines on Ann and Nassau Streets. They want more time. Some of them have to get showcases for their counters inside, and many of the outside men will seek locations in other parts of the city. We will not make any seizures this week, but next week will see ALL Street rid of those obstructions from one end to the other.

"The next step will be to level all the stoop lines down to the sidewalk, so that there will be more room for pedestrians. That will widen the walk about four feet on each side of the street, and will do away with the necessity of walking in the street. It will be slow work to reconstruct the sidewalks, but it has to be done.

"As soon as we have accomplished something tangible on Ann Street we will begin on Nassau Street, which is one of the most crowded streets in the city. The only way to accommodate the crowds who throng Nassau Street is to widen the sidewalks. By having the cellarways covered over, the stoop lines leveled, and the stands removed, we can just about double the width of the sidewalks."

Mr. Henkel said he was still busy with the delegations from Ann and Nassau Streets when telephone messages began pouring in upon him from all parts of the city, as a result of the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday in which it was stated that the work of removing sidewalk obstructions had begun. Property owners and sidewalk vendors in other localities wanted information as to the bureau's plans for their respective streets. Mr. Henkel's reply to all was that the streets would be cleared to the full extent of the department's authority.

The attention of the bureau has been called to the condition of Park Row and Beekman Street, near the Post Office. At the corner of Beekman and Park Row there were at times two rows of pushcarts, the owners of which were constantly moving around and struggling for advantageous positions. At the south end of the Post Office there was a similar picture in the street, while a line of stands on the stoops took up from one-third to one-half of the sidewalk. That is one of the most congested parts of the city, and with the street railway curve, the rapid movement of cars, and the great amount of teaming, the addition of each pushcart and fruitstand adds to the blockade and the danger to pedestrians.

Mr. Henkel said that the police were charged with the duty of keeping the streets open and should not allow the obstructions complained of. It had been decided to allow the street railway companies to maintain a starter's booth within the curve, but no peddling or vending is sanctioned. The bureau's Inspectors will be instructed to see that the incumbrances around the Post Office are removed.

The department is receiving from fifty to 100 complaints a day regarding the erection of stoop-line stands and peddling. A majority now come from the upper districts of the city, where there has been a rush for available sidewalk space since Spring opened. Many business men and residents complain that their light is interfered with by the erection of large stands on adjoining premises. In some cases the owners of these stands have permits from the Board of Aldermen. In other instances they pre-empt several feet of the sidewalk without anybody's sanction.

## TARIFF AND CANNED BEEF.

**Solon Humphreys's Views of What Mexico May Do.**

Solon Humphreys of 54 Exchange Place, who, in a dispatch sent from Washington Wednesday, was named as head of a syndicate which is preparing to can beef on a large scale in Mexico, said yesterday that he knew of no such project, and was not certainly interested in one.

"All I do know," he added, "is based on a rumor that a large canning establishment is to be built at Tampico. I can say this, however, that if the $6 per head prohibition rate on cattle proposed in the Dingley bill is not changed, there will be plenty of beef-canning establishments in Mexico. They will do what is now done in Chicago and elsewhere for the exportation of our meats to other countries."

**Identified as T. R. Harris.**

The "Mr. Harris," whose disappearance from the Fall River boat Pilgrim Tuesday night was told of in a dispatch from Fall River printed yesterday, has been identified as Thomas R. Harris, formerly head of the Treadwell & Harris Company, Limited, cracker bakers, but recently retired.

Thomas R. Harris, Jr., and James S. Harris, sons of the missing man, called on Capt. Gardner of the Pilgrim yesterday and identified the watch, underclothing, and overcoat found in the stateroom No. 12 as their father's. Mr. Harris had been visiting his daughter, at Islington, L. I., and had not notified members of his family here of his purpose to leave there. He had bought a ticket to Boston, which was left in his stateroom. The sons, while acknowledging that the facts indicate suicide, said they knew of no cause for such an act.

**Praises Charities Commissioners.**

L. E. Chittenden, who was Register of the Treasury under President Lincoln, has sent a letter to Mayor Strong as a tribute to the work of the Charities Commissioners. He says that his daughter and her friend, Miss Virginia Young, have long been accustomed to make monthly visits to the Men's Hospital for Incurable Diseases, on Blackwell's Island, to carry to the old men there fruits, coffee, and tobacco, to sing to them and do what they could to make them cheerful and comfortable. At one time they were about to cease their visits, for they could not endure the disgusting food and management of the place. The improved conditions which now exist in that hospital, he said, deserve to be known to the people of this city.

**Rule About Bond Quotations.**

A rule in regard to bond bids, promulgated at the Stock Exchange yesterday, is that no bids or offers in the bond department will be officially noticed and recorded unless made during the regular morning and afternoon bond calls. This is intended to prevent manipulating of quotations by bidding on or offering bonds outside of calls and when there are few bond brokers present.

**Exchange Members Reinstated.**

Harvey B. Rich and Albert A. Drake were yesterday reinstated to membership in the Stock Exchange. Mr. Rich was suspended because of his failure to meet his obligations, March 11, 1896. Mr. Drake was suspended March 25, 1896, for one year, on the ground that he had improper association with the Consolidated Exchange.

**Pleaded Not Guilty of Arson.**

John Perina, Albert Smith, and Frederick Boose, the boys accused of setting fire to Grammar School No. 61, in Morrisania, March 17, pleaded not guilty yesterday in General Sessions. Perina was committed to the care of the Gerry Society and the other lads gave bail to appear when called for trial.

# TROLLEY OFFICERS QUARREL.

**Caused a Five-Hours Blockade on Flatbush Avenue—Presence of Police Averted Fighting.**

A solitary flat car placed at the intersecting lines of the Brooklyn Heights and Nassau electric roads, at Ninth and Flatbush Avenues, facing Prospect Park Plaza, caused a blockade yesterday morning lasting for five hours, and made thousands of passengers walk blocks to other lines in order to reach their places of business.

The blockade was the result of a fight between the rival railroads over the right of the Nassau Company to use a strip of the Brooklyn Heights track on Flatbush Avenue from Atlantic Avenue to the Plaza.

Some time ago the Nassau Company, claiming to act under an old agreement, built a connection, with the intention of beginning its use yesterday. To prevent it the Brooklyn Heights Company early yesterday morning placed a flat car on the crossing, and the blockade began. At first there were angry altercations between the employes of the rival lines, and then many of the passengers took a noisy hand. Serious trouble being imminent, President Johnson of the Nassau line appealed for and received police aid. The officers were under instructions to preserve the peace, but not to interfere with the blockade.

When the police refused to move the cars Mr. Johnson ran a Ninth Avenue car over the crossing of the Heights Company along the eastern end of the Plaza. Car after car of the Heights Company came along, adding to the blockade.

Finally the conflicting Presidents arrived at a temporary understanding, and a half an hour later the cars were running on their usual schedule.

President Johnson says that his company has for twenty years held the right to run cars on Flatbush Avenue. Mr. Johnson also said that he now wants to use the track so as to have a direct line to the park.

By a subsequent agreement between the two companies, the Nassau Road operated its Plaza line up to midnight last night, and then withdrew, pending a definite agreement.

## THE MAYOR'S POLICE CALL.

**First Time It Was Ever Rung—A Joke on Somebody.**

While the Mayor was out of his office for a short time Wednesday a young man whose business calls him frequently to the City Hall thought he would play Mayor and have a little fun with Policeman Kennell, who was on duty in the outer office. Instead he had fun with several other policemen. He looked over the electric call buttons that connect with the Mayor's desk. He saw one marked "Police." That, he thought, would bring Kennell in on the run.

He pressed the button, and Acting Captain O'Brien of the Sub-Precinct, in the basement of the City Hall, and three policemen, who formed the reserve in the sub-precinct, did the rest. With drawn clubs they rushed up the stone steps leading to the Mayor's office, and dashed into the outer office, all ready to suppress a riot. Policeman Kennell jumped up in surprise.

"What's the matter here?" said Capt. O'Brien.

"What's the matter? Why, there's nothing the matter."

"That's all right, Captain," said Edward Hetherton, the Mayor's messenger, coming out of the inner office. "One of the boys got hold of the wrong bell. That's all."

The Acting Captain and his men looked crestfallen, and did not notice a pale-faced young man slipping by them and making a hurried exit from the Hall. The Acting Captain marched his men down the stone stairway, and Mr. Hetherton remarked:

"That's the first time that police bell has ever been rung."

It is there for use in case of emergency.

## COL. KANE A CATHOLIC.

**The Noted Society Man Received Into the Church Last Week.**

The announcement that Col. De Lancey Astor Kane had been received last Friday into the Roman Catholic Church at St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan did not excite much surprise in the clubs and drawing rooms of the city yesterday when it became known. Col. Kane, who for many years has been an active member of the Episcopal Church, and who was Junior Warden of Trinity Church, New Rochelle, it is said, has been for some time contemplating joining the Church of which his wife, who is the eldest daughter of Adrian Iselin, the banker, their son, and all his wife's family are members. He notified Dr. Canedy, the rector of Trinity Church at New Rochelle, on Wednesday of last week of his contemplated step, and at the same time he formally withdrew from the Episcopal Church.

At the services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where Col. Kane was received into the Roman Catholic communion, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., his brother and sister-in-law, acted as sponsors, and there were present of the Roman Catholic clergy Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, and Fathers Lavelle, Connelly, and McMahon.

Col. Kane, who is an elder brother of Nicholas and Woodbury Kane, and of Miss Sybil Kane, and who inherited a large fortune and has always lived a life of leisure, was for many years one of the best whips in America. After driving a coach for some years in England, he formed with some of his associates in the Knickerbocker Club the New York Coaching Club, whose first President he was. He is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Country, Larchmont, and New York Yacht Clubs, and is now about fifty-five years old.

**Joseph Dumpel's Will.**

The will of Joseph Dumpel, who died on March 13 last, was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The entire estate consists of $6,000 of personalty, in which a life interest is given to his wife Margaret. On her death the principal reverts to the following charities: St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, $500; Redemptorist Fathers, of South Fifth Avenue, $500; Capuchin Fathers, in East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, $1,500; St. Joseph's Hospital, $500, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, connected with the Church of Our Lady of Angels, $200. The residue goes to his nieces and nephews.

**All Will Be Reappointed.**

Mayor Strong and Commissioner of Jurors Plimley, whose term will expire May 1, had a talk yesterday, and the Mayor reiterated his statement that he proposes to reappoint all the city officials whose terms expire on May 1. The list includes City Chamberlain Anson G. McCook, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Public Works Commissioner C. H. T. Collis, President Edward P. Barker of the Department of Taxes, President James R. Sheffield of the Fire Department, Dock Commissioner John Monks, Commissioner of Jurors Plimley, Park Commissioners McMillan and Ely, and Justice of the Court of Special Sessions William H. Holbrook.

**Bridge Propositions Rejected.**

The sub-committee of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees yesterday rejected the propositions recently made by the railroad companies for the use of the bridge. They will consider new propositions, if based on the payments of tolls to the bridge. Supt. Martin reported that it would cost seven and two-tenths cents per car for each round trip. Preceding the meeting, Mayor Wurster received a petition signed by a large number of citizens, urging the committee to report in favor of giving both the elevated and trolley lines the privilege of crossing the bridge.

**Gift to Jersey City's Library.**

Assistant Prosecutor Joseph M. Noonan of Hudson County yesterday donated to the Jersey City Free Library an autotype copy of the original articles submitted by the Barons of England to King John as the basis of Magna Charta, at Runnymede, in 1215.


**Corset Department.**

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Latest Parisian Models,—short hip,—straight front.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
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# TO PUSH RAPID TRANSIT

## Commissioners Will Ask for Authority to Advertise for Contracts at Once.

## EXTENSION TO THE BATTERY.

**Consents of Almost Half the Property Owners Below Vesey Street Have Been Obtained — Resolutions Adopted by the Board.**

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday adopted two imporant resolutions, which were offered by President Alexander E. Orr. Besides President Orr, there were present Commissioners Langdon, Rives, Claflin, and Chief Engineer Parsons and A. B. Boardman, counsel for the board.

The first resolution instructs the counsel for the board to draft a bill authorizing the Commissioners to proceed to make a contract for the construction and operation of the underground railroad and to award the contract, after public advertisement, in advance of obtaining the consent of the property holders or the substituted consent of the Supreme Court, and that the bill shall provide that the said contract shall be inoperative unless the consents required by the Constitution be obtained.

After adopting this resolution, a communication from Spencer Trask was read. In it he stated he had obtained within $1,000,000 of half the consents of property owners on Broadway, south of Vesey Street, for the proposed extension of the road to the Battery. On hearing this communication, Mr. Orr offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as it seems probable that a majority of the property holders on Broadway, south of Vesey Street, will consent thereto, and in order to be prepared for immediate action when such consent is given, the counsel and Chief Engineer of the board be and hereby are instructed to prepare for submission to this board at its next meeting necessary plans, resolutions and report, to be presented to the Common Council, for a route commencing at South Ferry, with a suitable loop at that point, and extending thence under the Battery Park and Broadway to a point at or near the intersection of Ann Street, Broadway, and Park Row, and connection there by suitable junction with the route adopted by the board Feb. 4, 1897, and indorsed by the Common Council March 23, 1897. The railroad contemplated to consist of two tracks."

The meeting was then adjourned until Monday, at 3 P. M.

After the meeting Secretary Delafield explained that the object of the first resolution of Mr. Orr was to save time. "We want to go ahead with the work," he said, "without first obtaining the consent of each individual property owner along the route of the road. If the Legislature gives us the privilege, we will be allowed to do two or three things at once, which we would otherwise have to do consecutively. For instance, after obtaining the property owners' consents, we would have to advertise for bids. Then we would have to open the bids. Then we would have to award the contract. Then the contract would have to be approved, and so on until the road was completed. Now we purpose by using the substituted consent of the Supreme Court, to go right ahead with the work of building the road, and to let the property owners settle their differences with the city afterward.

"Another thing that we can do is to build the road block by block. That is, we may build one block where we have the consent of the property owners, while we are negotiating with property owners to the north and south of that block. By this means we expect to get the road completed much sooner than if we proceeded in the ordinary way of securing the consent of property owners all along the route before doing any work at all.

"The second resolution, offered by Mr. Orr, virtually settles the question of extending the road to the Battery. There is hardly any doubt now but that the Battery extension will be built. As this is about the only part of the railroad that will run directly under Broadway, the construction of it will be most difficult. The details of how this section of the road will be built have already been given out, but in a general way I will state that we have plans by which we expect to construct this whole section without interfering with the traffic or business of lower Broadway to any great extent. The part of the work that will necessitate the stoppage of traffic and the opening of the street will be done at night, and at that time the workmen will make preparations by which they can operate during the busy hours of the next day without interfering with the cars and wagons overhead. For instance, no dirt will be taken out at the openings made in the street. An excavation will be made at South Ferry, and as soon as a sufficient opening has been made, a short section of track will be built. As the excavation proceeds up Broadway, this track will be extended, and all of the dirt taken out will be hauled to the South Ferry opening, and will there be lifted to the surface and disposed of."

**Plan Approved by the Mayor.**

Mayor Strong signed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen approving the plan of the Rapid Transit Commission for the underground and elevated route just before 6 o'clock last evening. Just before this a reporter asked the Mayor if he was going to give a hearing on the resolution. "No," he said, "I am going to sign it. You can stand there and see me do it." The resolution was lying upon his desk, and he picked up his pen and carefully affixed his signature.

**Mr. Jaffray Resigns as Trustee.**

Howard S. Jaffray has brought suit in the Supreme Court as trustee under the will of his father, Edward S. Jaffray, against Francis J. Hurst and John P. P. Woodruff, co-executors, and others to have the court accept his resignation as a trustee under the will. Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, granted an order for the publication of the summons and complaint on parties outside of the State. In his complaint Mr. Jaffray says that "his relations with the other trustees have been so unfriendly that he cannot meet them, and cannot consult in harmony with them."

**Journeay & Burnham's Officers.**

Ethan Allen Doty has been elected President of the Board of Directors of Journeay & Burnham for the ensuing year. Other elected officers are: Vice President and Treasurer—Hugh Boyd; Secretary and General Manager—John M. Conkling.


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## THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

**James B. Reynolds Presents Some Facts Before the Auxiliary Society.**

Mrs. John A. Lowry, Vice President, presided at the monthly meeting of the Auxiliary Society of the University Settlement yesterday morning, in the United Charities Building. Mrs. Edward S. Mead, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. B. Edward Macy, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Miss Edith Kendall, and Miss Florence B. Dike were among the ladies present.

After the regular reports had been disposed of, James B. Reynolds of the settlement, whose work is done from 26 Delancey Street, made an appeal for aid in the erection of a building upon a plot 67 by 80 feet at Eldridge and Rivington Streets, which the University Settlement bought last week. It is the hope to put up a building there at a cost of about $100,000.

Mr. Reynolds stated that his society had succeeded in forming a morning class of children on the waiting lists of the public schools in the Tenth Ward. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 children in that ward alone for whom there are no accommodations in the public schools.

Mr. Reynolds also reported that his society, with the Nurses' Settlement and the College Settlement, has for two months been investigating all eviction cases in Judge Goldfogle's court. In many cases the agents of the society have succeeded in effecting settlements by arbitration. Often the agents found that landlord and tenant viewed each other with suspicion because they spoke differing languages. In such cases it was only necessary to act as interpreter to effect an amicable understanding. Out of this state of affairs, he said, had grown the suggestion of the appointment of court visitors—a suggestion which, it is understood, meets with the hearty approval of all the Judges.

## IVORY WANTS HEAVY DAMAGES

**He Demands a Balm of $100,000 from the British Government.**

Edward J. Ivory wants $100,000 from the British Government for his arrest and incarceration in an English jail on a flimsy charge of conspiracy to destroy English public buildings. John F. McIntyre has forwarded to Secretary of State Sherman a memorial relating all the circumstances of the case.

Mr. McIntyre said yesterday that while the present memorial did not give Ivory's case in detail it contained an account of his imprisonment, the fact that there never appeared evidence to justify his five months' imprisonment, and the statement of Solicitor General Finlay that the Crown was entirely without a case. If prima facie there appears a case against the British Government, Mr. Sherman will then receive depositions of various persons, a transcript of the evidence in the trial, and a more detailed account of the case generally.

Upon this he may make his decision, which, if favorable, will become then entirely a State matter. In case he is not impressed with the justice of the claim, a similar memorial may be presented to Congress.

When asked upon what basis the large amount of damages was computed, Mr. McIntyre said:

"Ivory's long imprisonment, the physical and mental breakdown incident to his imprisonment, and his personal outlay. I have no doubt that Mr. Sherman will look favorably upon our case."

## THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE.

**Mayor Strong and Others View the Proposed Approaches.**

Mayor Strong, accompanied by the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, paid a visit to Harlem yesterday in order to acquaint themselves with the conditions and land necessary for the two approaches to the new Third Avenue bridge. Controller Fitch, Corporation Counsel Scott, President Edward P. Barker of the Tax Board, Commissioner Collis, and his son, Lloyd Collis, joined the party at Harlem.

The Mayor's gout troubled him somewhat and he rested himself in a bootblack's chair at the corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue, and enjoyed a cigar while the younger members of the board completed their inspection. He said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he was in favor of the west side approach. There were many questions to be considered, however, before the Board of Estimate could make its decision, probably at its meeting next week.

**Private Consumers Benefited.**

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company is recalling all bills for gas supplied to private consumers since Jan. 1 and is sending out new ones, making a rebate of five cents a thousand feet from that date. This action was taken on the advice of counsel, who held that the contract recently approved by the Board of Aldermen providing that the company should furnish gas at a progressive reduction from Jan. 1 is binding, even though Mayor Wurster has not yet affixed his signature. There was danger, also, of the former price being declared illegal, in which event the company would have been fined $50 for every thousand feet of gas charged for at that rate.

**Funeral of A. Gracie King.**

The funeral services of Archibald Gracie King took place yesterday at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, assisted by the Rev. Frederick B. Howden, officiating. The chancel and altar were strewn with a profusion of roses and lilies. The chief mourners were Mrs. King and son, Frederick G.; Mr. and Mrs. John K. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, and a number of other relatives. All the servants and employes of the King household walked behind the mourners. Some of these servants had been in the employ of Mr. King for over thirty years.

**Royal Arcanum at Niagara.**

The Committee on Transportaion and Hotels, appointed by Grand Regent James A. Rierdon, to arrange for the transportation of representatives and visitors to the nineteenth annual session of the Grand Council, Royal Arcanum, State of New York, at Niagara Falls, April 27 and 28, have announced that a special train will leave the Erie Railroad Station in Jersey City at 9 o'clock Monday morning, April 26, making the run through to Niagara Falls in eleven hours, and arriving in time for supper. The railroad fares have been greatly reduced and special arrangements have been made with hotels. Similar arrangements have been made for the return trip.


DOUBLE NUMBER

THE REVIEW OF BOOKS

(SIXTEEN PAGES)

TO ACCOMPANY

THE NEW YORK TIMES

OF

To-morrow, March 27

SPECIAL FEATURES:

**Hawthorne.**
Interesting features of a book of reminiscences and letters from the hands of his daughter, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop

**The Society of American Artists.**
The opening of its Spring exhibition. What the walls have to show this year.

**Turgueneff.**
His letters to George Sand, Gautier. Taine, Renan and others.

**Darwin's Missing Link.**
Virchow's acceptance of the strange creature's remains found in Java.

**Private Libraries.**
The contents of a large number in America described.

**The Bierstadt Library.**
Its sale next month at auction and some of its fine features.

**Unknown Millionaires.**
A list of thirty-two, few of whom have ever been heard of in this country.

**For King George II.**
New York men who took the abjuration oath in the young Pretender's time.

**The Palatines.**
The moving story of Germans who, driven from home by Louis XIV., came to this country and settled in New York and Pennsylvania.

**Colonial Newspapers.**
Interesting and curious features of the earliest ones published in America.

**A Specific Duty on Art.**
Artists in New York studios who favor it and why they do so.

**Stephen Crane.**
The English as so-called discoverers of his talent in novel writing.

**The Spring Book Lists.**
An exhaustive classified list of books which the publishers offer this season.

**Gen. Grant.**
Letters and reminiscences which a relative of his by marriage has published.

**The Magazines.**
A list of monthly publications received, showing the enormous growth of periodical literature in late years.

**Other Features**
will deal with news of the libraries, the enormous growth of periodical literature, the week's events in art circles, gossip of books and authors and of artists.

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# SUIT BY A JILTED LOVER

## The Broken Engagement of Philip Stromberg and Carrie Rubenstein in Court.

## A DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RING.

**Justice McAdam Decides that an Adult Man Has No Remedy in Law Against a Woman Who Pleads Infancy as a Defense for a Broken Contract.**

Philip Stromberg and Carrie Rubenstein became engaged to marry on Oct. 19, 1895, and their engagement was celebrated by a party at Carrie's home. In the presence of their friends and relatives, Philip presented Carrie with a diamond engagement ring, which